

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 999.—VOL. XXXV.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1859.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

AFTER long delays the Conference at Zurich has closed its labours. The truce of Villafranca is at an end, and the peace of Villafranca reigns in its stead. France and Austria are once more good friends, or pretend to be so. The rich province of Lombardy belongs to the house of Savoy, having after wager of battle been lost and duly transferred by Francis Joseph to Louis Napoleon, and by Louis Napoleon, of his great grace and condescension, to Victor Emmanuel. The last named—the favourite and the tempted of Fortune—may, whenever he pleases, add lustre and prestige to his dignity by solemn coronation in the Cathedral of San Carlo Borromeo, and wear as his own the iron crown that once adorned the brow of Charlemagne, and still later—though for briefer space—the capacious forehead of the first Napoleon. The question of the debt has been amicably adjusted; and, *quoad* Lombardy, which remains as yet the only prize of the war, all has been settled to the satisfaction of the victors. But, though much has been done, more remains to do before Italy or Europe can share the satisfaction of those who believe that the peace thus concluded amounts to anything more substantial or permanent than a breath-

ing time between two wars. To extend this breathing time into indefinite futurity, and, if possible, to prevent a second war between the old and, perhaps, several new combatants, a European Congress, long anticipated, is forthwith to be summoned. The place chosen for its deliberations is Brussels, than which there could not be a better within the boundaries of Europe.

It is to be hoped that the Congress may prove itself equal to its task, and that the Great Powers—victors as well as vanquished—having had enough of war, will, without *arrière pensée*, set themselves to that work of Peace which is the alleged motive of their labours. But, if the statements which have appeared on the subject are correct, the constitution of the Congress is to be somewhat anomalous as well as imperfect. If it be true that not only the five great Empires and Monarchies, but six of the minor Powers, are to be represented on the occasion, the few Powers that have been excluded have a right to know upon what principle they have been held of such small account. The most obvious and palpable reason for any extension of council beyond the limits of the great governing Powers who have of late years been endeavouring to settle Europe after their own fashion is to be found in the irritated pride of Austria which refused to treat with Sardinia as equal to equal. But, it being impossible to exclude

Sardinia from the Congress in deference to Austrian jealousy or animosity, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Rome, and Naples appear to have been added to the list—less for their own sakes than as diluents of the influence of Sardinia. But, when duly considered, this extension of the constituency appears either too great or too small. If so many as six of the minor Powers of Europe are to share the councils and the responsibilities of the anticipated settlement, why not all? If the circle is to be so large, why not make it slightly larger? If Portugal be included, why not Belgium? If Belgium, why not Holland? And if Holland, why not Denmark? These three States are free and independent, and more highly civilised than some of the despotic empires which arrogate to themselves the power, if not the right, of domination. The affairs of Europe ought to be adjusted in the interest of all, to prevent the disputes and wars that are as injurious to the small as to the larger members of the commonwealth. And, if so, such illustrious, though now petty, States as Holland and Belgium ought to have their due share in the plans and the deliberations which are to assure the harmony and homogeneity of the system. Upon the same principle, Switzerland and Greece ought also to be admitted. Turkey having no rational or presentable claim to a voice in the deliberations of Christendom, and the minor Kingdoms



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO NORTH WALES.—HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE FROM PENRHYN PARK ON MONDAY LAST.—SEE PAGE 396.

and Grand Duchies of Germany, which form part of the Germanic Confederation, being sufficiently represented by Prussia and Austria, the list would be complete with the additions we have named. Without these additions the Congress will not be truly European, but with them it might commence its labours under higher auspices, and be endowed with the character, attributes, and dignity of a true representative of Europe.

Yet, although it is matter of rejoicing that any attempt is to be made by any Congress, however constituted, or however imperfect, to settle actual differences and disentangle existing complications without the aid of sword and gun, which ultimately settle nothing there is too much reason to fear that the attempt will be abortive. And let it not be forgotten, either now or hereafter, that, if abortion there be, it will not be the fault of the European peoples, but of the European Sovereigns, and, we must add, of the European priestcraft which is personified by the Pope and the Pope's upholders in France and Austria. The desire for liberty, let despotic Popes and Emperors disguise it as they will, is at the bottom of all the perturbations of which our portion of the world is the theatre. A settlement that would maintain Venetia by force of arms in the possession of Austria—that would uphold the temporal sovereignty of the Pope in the Romagna against the wishes of the people, after the approved method of Perugia—that would bring back such a crazy tyrant as the Duke of Modena and impose him upon the outraged Modenese by dint of bayonets and rifled cannon, and that would oppose to the expanding civilisation of other European States which have not yet achieved their freedom the obstacles that despotism and priestcraft, backed by immense standing armies, know so well how to employ, would be a settlement based upon the empty air. A hundred years ago such a settlement might have lasted twenty, or thirty, or even fifty years; but the world moves faster nowadays, and a sham settlement, or an unnatural one, will not endure for half a dozen years, if it be attempted in our time. Still, peace for six years is a clear gain, and an enormous blessing. If the Brussels Congress procure that, or even half that, the existing generation may be so far thankful, and employ the interval in devising means for the next move in the mighty game;—a move, perhaps, with which the people will have more, and the Kings and Emperors less, to do than they had in the last.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday announces that the Treaty of Peace between France and Austria was signed on Monday at Zurich by the Plenipotentiaries of Austria and France. We give in another column some particulars of the treaty. The *Pays* of Tuesday, in announcing the conclusion of the treaty, adds that the Plenipotentiaries will sign the two other treaties in a few days.

All the great Powers, we are told, have agreed to meet in Congress, and are to associate with them Sardinia, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Naples, and Rome. The affairs of Italy furnish, we believe, the principal and direct object of deliberation—those new questions, namely, which cannot be regulated by the Zurich Treaty.

FRANCE.

The reception of the deputations from Parma and Tuscany has taken place at St. Cloud, and the result of the interviews with Napoleon III. was most satisfactory to the delegates. The *Nord* contains the following letter from Paris:—"On Sunday the Emperor received the deputations from Parma and Tuscany at St. Cloud. The Parmese Envoys were the first to be admitted. The audience commenced at ten o'clock, and lasted a quarter of an hour only. But if the interview was short it was in the highest degree satisfactory to the deputies of Parma, whose countenances on leaving the palace showed their contentment. The Tuscans remained in conference for more than an hour and a half. The deputies cannot, of course, report that this interview will remove every difficulty; but they will at least be able to say that the Emperor remains faithful to himself, and persevering in his rôle of protector of the Italian cause; and they have the assurance that the principle upon which the whole question hangs—namely, that of non-intervention by arms, will receive no injury from any quarter whatsoever. At two o'clock General Dabormida (Sardinian Minister) was received by the Emperor, and the consultation lasted for a long time." It is stated that the Emperor Napoleon refused to grant an audience to the deputation from Bologna, now in Paris.

The China Expedition has been discussed in the Council of Ministers. It was proposed to dispatch a force of 18,000 men, but no definite decision was arrived at.

Dr. Kern, the representative of Switzerland, has arrived in Paris. General Dabormida, the Sardinian Minister, held another conference, on Wednesday, with Count Walewski.

General Fleury has arrived at Compiègne, to accomplish the arrangements for the receptions to take place there at the beginning of November.

The Prince and Princess de Chimay have arrived in Paris.

The *Journal de Charleville* says:—"Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde are expected at the Chateau of Prince Joseph de Chimay, at Chimay, at the end of the present month or the beginning of November. Grand hunting-matches will take place in the forest on the occasion. Extensive preparations are being made at the chateau, where the Prince de Chimay is expected very shortly."

Marshal the Duke de Malakoff, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, and the Duchess, have taken up their residence in the Palace of the Legion, Rue de Lille.

A correspondent of the *Times* hears "on good authority" that the French have proved by experiment that their steel-plated frigates will stand an hour's pounding from a 68-pounder at any distance with little injury to the sides. They are likewise building fifty steel-plated gun-boats, and the immense floating-battery is being built at Bordeaux, not at Boulogne.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree authorising the "agents de change" of Paris to employ one or two chief clerks who may act in the name and under the responsibility of the "agents de change." The privileges of such clerks cannot be transferred by sale. The *Moniteur* in a note further announces that the "agents de change" have given notice to the Minister of Finance that for the future, some special cases excepted, their brokerage will be reduced from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$; that, further, for time bargains in French Rentes the brokerage will be lowered from 25¢. to 20¢. per 1500¢. Rentes, and that the fortnightly liquidation heretofore in practice is abolished.

An old Vendean hero has just died in Brittany, aged ninety—Marquis Charles d'Autechamp, comrade of Larochefoucauld and Charente. He had fought against the rioters who killed the Swiss guard on the 10th of August, in defence of Louis XIV., at the Tuilleries.

The *Courrier du Havre* states that a project is under consideration for removing to a distance of fifteen leagues from Paris all the great workshops of the railways.

Moniteur de la Flotte states that for some time past the number of persons embarking at Marseilles as colonists for Algeria has been very considerable. Almost all appear to be in easy circumstances—a fact which augurs well for the future prosperity of the colony.

ITALY.

Justice continues to be energetically carried out at Parma; some new arrests have taken place. The municipality has determined on the destruction of the column on which the head of Colonel Anviti was placed.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has written to his partisans to abstain from every attempt in favour of the re-establishment of his dynasty.

The *Sentinella* of Brescia states that there are good reasons for believing that the Government is seriously considering the expediency of fortifying Brescia, Lonato, and Cremona, to guard against eventualities.

A despatch from Genoa of the 15th says:—"The King has arrived here, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the people. The town is decorated with flags. The Dowager Empress of Russia has also arrived here. The King conducted her Majesty to the residence assigned for her, the Royal palace."

Count Cavour arrived at Turin on the 10th to act as President of the Committee on the Electoral Law, which was to meet on the following day.

Mazzini, it would appear, considers Central Italy safe ground for him to tread; at any rate, he has issued a manifesto in the shape of a long letter, dated from Florence, urging the King of Sardinia to cast all other considerations to the winds, and to commence a crusade for the emancipation of the whole of Italy.

A letter from Naples states that the whole Neapolitan frontier is lined with troops, and the Montecassini fortified with cannon. The Neapolitan corps d'armée on the frontiers is being continually increased; it will amount to 30,000 men. Pianelli, the commander of the vanguard on the river Tronto. Viale commands the corps of reserve stationed at St. Germano. The King is making preparations to start with his military staff. There is great activity in all the arsenals. The whole army has gradually been placed on a war footing.

VENETIA.

The accounts that reach us from Venetia are of a most deplorable nature. The emigration from Venice of every man of substance, of all the able-bodied youth, the alarm and distrust of all classes, the complete stoppage of all trade, and the sullen despair visible on every face, are only general symptoms. But one fact is more cogent than all—the city of Venice numbers (or did last year) 125,000 inhabitants; there are at this moment on the police lists, registered as paupers, beggars, and people dependent on public charity, no less than 45,000 of the whole number. The hatred of the Italians to the Austrians is shown in the following incident:—A few days ago a wealthy gentleman, Alessandro de Marchi, died at Padua, leaving behind him two sons and three daughters. When the local Judge opened his testament it was found that the Paduan gentleman had left his fortune to his natural heirs on the express condition that they should forfeit it if ever they accepted office under the Austrian Government, or should his daughters marry any person connected in any way whatever with the loathsome foreign rule.

SPAIN.

The Chamber of Deputies has commenced the discussion of the bill for sanctioning the convention with Rome relative to the sale of ecclesiastical property. An amendment, proposing to reject the enactment in the convention that the Church may repurchase real property, has been rejected by 115 votes to 13.

The Government expected very shortly to receive an answer from Morocco to the demand for guarantees for the future preservation of peace; the war preparations continued nevertheless.

INTERVIEW OF THE CZAR AND THE PRINCE REGENT OF PRUSSIA.

According to an official announcement the Emperor of Russia will arrive at Breslau on Saturday (to-day), and will take his departure on Sunday evening. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Prussia was to arrive at Breslau on Friday (yesterday).

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor will, we are informed, proceed to Myslovitz, on the frontiers of Prussia and Poland, there to meet the Emperor of Russia.

The high clergy in Austria are resolved not to be behind the clergy of France in their expressions of concern for the present position of the Pope. A pastoral on the subject from the Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna was read on Sunday in all the churches of the diocese.

The *Gazette of Vienna* states that the Emperor has ordered the dismissal to their homes of all the men of the reserve called out in consequence of the war. His Imperial Majesty has also decided that the men of the reserve who were entitled to it should receive their final discharge, and that the men who had accomplished their appointed period of service in the line should pass into the reserve.

The *Vienna Gazette* publishes the definitive returns of the public revenue and expenditure for the year 1863. The receipts amounted to 282,500,000 florins, and the expenditure to 319,000,000 florins, showing a deficit of 36,500,000 florins.

The Federal Council has bought the Austrian steamers on the Lago Maggiore.

TURKEY.

The Ambassadors continued last week to hold conferences at the residence of M. de Thouvenot, and were perfectly agreed.

A haughty answer was given by Hussein Pacha when he was brought before and questioned by his judges; this has given rise to the supposition that a fresh outbreak of the conspiracy may take place. Agitation prevails in Bosnia and some other provinces.

Ali Pacha, the Grand Vizier, was dismissed on Monday night. He is to be succeeded by Mehmet Kuprisli. Fuad is also expected to go out.

UNITED STATES.

The San Juan question continues to absorb the attention of American journalists.

General Walker, the notorious filibuster, has sailed from New Orleans with 200 or 300 followers, for the purpose, as it is presumed, of undertaking another expedition against Nicaragua. It is said that other parties of filibusters have left, or are about to leave, New York and other ports, in order to join him. The steamer on board which General Walker sailed from New Orleans applied for a clearance at the Custom House under the pretext of conveying emigrants to the Chiriqui gold-diggings; but she was refused a clearance, and subsequently sailed without one.

Two aeronauts, Messrs. La Mountain and Haddock, who had been missing with their balloon for a period of ten days, and who were supposed to be lost, had been rescued. They ascended from Watertown, New York, and after a flight of between four and five hours, during which they travelled about 300 miles, they descended 150 miles north of Ottawa, in the great Canada wilds. Here they travelled about during four days without food, or even the means of striking a light, and were finally rescued by a gentleman who was hunting with Indian guides.

Speyer's extensive Lager beer brewery in New York had been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of 275,000 dollars.

Advices from Pensacola state that there were some hopes of yet saving the United States' steamer *Fulton*, ashore on Santa Rosa Island.

The first case of yellow fever at New Orleans this season was reported on the 3rd instant.

A New Orleans telegram of the 4th says:—"Accounts from the interior represent the cotton crop of Louisiana as first-rate. The sugar crop is of an inferior description, and small."

The State election in California has resulted in the success of the regular Democratic party.

The slaves are being moved out of Missouri with great rapidity. The owners are sending them to the south, and very soon whole counties will be without a single bondman.

INDIA.

We learn by the latest accounts that the discharged troops were arriving at Calcutta, and being shipped off as fast as supplies could be obtained.

A battery of nine guns had been erected to command the river entrance of Rangoon.

There had been a disturbance in Central India, at Mundleser, which was erroneously represented by telegraphic despatches to

have been caused by the rebel chief, the Delhi Prince Feroze Shah, who was reported to have made an attack on the station. The fact is that 700 men confined in the gaol at that station broke out of the prison, and in the affray Captain Hawes, the recently-appointed political agent, was killed. A force has been ordered from Bombay. Captain Richardes of the Central India Field Force, has succeeded in capturing Chutter-Sal, one of the principal rebels in India.

CHINA.

The news from China is interesting. Mr. Ward, the American Minister, and the members of his Legation, proceeding by the route marked out by the Chinese authorities, have reached Peking. The party, it appears, left their own vessel at the mouth of the river, and embarked in junks, which the Chinese Government had fitted up for the occasion, and are said to have been treated with much condescension.

By a later despatch we learn that the authorities of Peking are said to be ready to receive Mr. Bruce in a friendly manner, and that the officials on the coast are surprised at the measures adopted for blockading the Peiho and Grand Canal. Meanwhile the Indian Government has been applied to for 15,000 troops. Her Majesty's 67th and 99th are under orders for China.

The Russian Minister, it seems, has ready access to Peking; and, according to some accounts, is actually arranging for the laying down of a telegraph from that capital to St. Petersburg. It is rumoured, but on no good authority, that the Russians exchanged ratifications with the Chinese more than two months ago. The Russian Governor of Eastern Siberia has reached the Peiho, and is to be followed by four gun-boats.

Courts-martial have been held on Commander Wodehouse and the officers and crew of her Majesty's dispatch-boat *Cormorant*, on Lieutenant W. H. Jones and the officers and crew of the *Lee*, and on Lieutenant A. E. Douglas and the officers and crew of the *Plover*, which three vessels were entirely lost in the engagement at Taku. All of them were acquitted. Captain Shadwell has been relieved in his duties as senior naval officer at Shanghai. Admiral Hope's despatches, containing an account of the Taku affair, were allowed to remain at Shanghai, under the charge of this officer, till after the mail left, though they afterwards overtook it at Singapore in a private steamer.

Order had been re-established at Shanghai, and confidence among the respectable portion of the Chinese community. At Canton all remains quiet, with every prospect of its continuance.

Advices have been received from Morocco. The Emperor, having put to flight his adversaries, made a triumphal entry into Mequinez. The Emperor has granted freedom of trade to the inhabitants.

The British treaty with Japan has been formally ratified by the native Government, so that all present difficulties in that quarter are arranged.

Under the title of the "Schiller Foundation" an association has been established by writers, publishers, and professors of Germany, for the purpose of relieving literary men, especially poets, or their widows and orphans, in distress. The association is to carry on its operations for the first five years at Weimar, and afterwards, for periods of five years each, at Dresden, Berlin, Stuttgart, Munich, and Frankfurt.

It is expected that the bridge over the Rhine at Strasburg will be shortly opened to the public, and when that great work is accomplished the journey from Paris to Vienna will be made in thirty-four hours. The post which leaves Paris at seven in the morning will arrive at Munich at five the following morning, and the evening mail which quits Paris at eight will arrive at Munich at six the following afternoon. The journey from Paris to Stuttgart will be performed in fifteen hours.

AN INTERESTING GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY has been made at Malta by some workmen, while excavating a tank in the Siggeal valley, near Casal Zebbug, consisting of a mammoth tooth, a tusk, and a number of pieces of bone. They were found in a deposit of clay, and are at present to be seen at the public library, where their owner has placed them for a few days. Dr. Vasallo, the public librarian, has, we understand, obtained permission to send a portion of these fossil remains to England, for Professor Owen's inspection.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS has founded a triennial prize for the composition of a French drama, on a subject either historical or drawn from actual life. The prize is to consist of a gold medal worth 150¢., and in addition a sum of not less than 500¢. nor more than 1500¢., the amount to be fixed by the Minister of the Interior, according to the merits of the piece. The judges will be at least three in number, selected from the literary class of the Royal Academy of Belgium. The piece which obtains the prize is to be performed at the September fêtes next after the close of the triennial period, which on this first occasion is to take place on the 1st of January, 1861.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE CAUCASUS.—Prince Bariatsinski has ordered the concentration of large bodies of troops on the right wing of the army of the Caucasus, in order to commence an attack against the Tcherke tribes on the Black Sea. The *Caucasus* of Tiflis announces the submission of one hundred and fifty princes and heads of tribes on the right bank of the Caucasus. These new subjects of the Emperor of Russia have engaged to deliver hostages, and to establish themselves in the localities which shall be assigned to them by the Russian Government; but General Philipson, who received the delegates from the tribes in question, has postponed to the spring the ceremony of taking the oaths and their installation in their new encampments.

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS are generally healthy and free from sickness. The news from them is not of an important nature. At Grenada there had been falls of rain, but the heat continued unabated, and fever somewhat prevailed. The sugar crops were looking satisfactory. At Antigua a healthy abundance of rain had fallen; the heat, however, continued intense. The weather at St. Vincent had again become dry, but the season altogether was considered good for the planters. At Barbadoes the heat was very great: the season was said to be the hottest ever known. The dry weather, which threatened to destroy all vegetation in the island, had given way to congenial showers. There was nothing doing in public affairs. The Legislature was to meet on the 27th. From Jamaica dates are to the 27th. The Governor had been prevented, through indisposition, from proceeding on his contemplated tour to visit the towns on the north side. The dissolution of the House of Assembly will not take place till after the Session of 1860.

WESTERN AFRICA.—The *West African Herald* of August 19 states that the *Sunbeam* and *Rainbow*, after coming down from the Niger, returned on the 25th ult. The *Rainbow* had brought down a quantity of oil, which was being transhipped on board the *Ethiopia* while she was staying at Bonny. At Bonny the natives have recently killed and eaten four men, prisoners they had captured from the interior. On the 27th ult. four men belonging to one of the ships were drowned while coming in from the pilot. A fifth man was saved after being twenty-one hours in the water. On the 10th inst. a canoe was capsized crossing Lagos bar, and two white men (names not ascertained) and a coloured lady from Sierra Leone drowned. Another more terrible accident has since happened in the same place. Lieutenant Hope, R.N., commanding her Majesty's steam-ship *Brune*, the second master of that ship, the gunner's assistant, with fifteen Kroomen, were all lost by the canoe which carried them swamping as it crossed the bar. The ravages of the yellow fever at Sierra Leone had very much subsided, after sweeping away nearly one-half of the European population of the colony.

MINERAL WEALTH OF NEW ZEALAND.—The journals contain interesting accounts of Dr. Hochstetter's geological exploration. He had just returned from a visit to Coromandel Harbour, where the coal was examined and both gold fields explored. Mr. Heaphy and Mr. Ring pointed out a locality where a thin bed of auriferous quartz grit was known to exist, and the first shovelful washed yielded the usual show of grain and scale gold. Dr. Hochstetter then dug and washed a dishful, which yielded a quartz specimen, with a streak of gold through it of about the size of a hazelnut, together with a considerable quantity of large scale gold—a most favourable prospect; and in every painful wash the gold scales abounded. His opinion is said to be that there exists a great quantity of gold not far from the locality where the specimens were obtained; but that the search should be carefully prosecuted among the quartz veins in the mountains rather than by digging in the alluvial deposits.—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette*.

THE VELLORE PAGODA.—Sir Charles Trevelyan, Sir Patrick Grant, their respective Staffs, and a few of the "society" of Madras, lately made an excursion to the Palar River, one hundred and twenty miles from Madras, and on their return visited Vellore. The pagoda there, one of the most famous in South India, was lately converted into an arsenal, and the elaborate ornamentation of the interior had been whitewashed. An order was given for the restoration of the temple—as a ruin, we presume, and not a temple. Vellore is to cease to be a military station.

A letter from Smyrna announces the arrival of H.M.S. *Zuryalus* with Prince Alfred on board, and adds that a brilliant fête was in preparation by the inhabitants of the British colony of Bournabat in honour of his Royal Highness' visit to the Asian Liverpool.

Grisi and Mario have been grossly and brutally insulted at Madrid during the performance of "Norma." The act was that of some sixty individuals only, placed about the gallery of the theatre, who pelted Grisi with potatoes. She was so overcome with emotion that she fainted away.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) morning:—

FRANKFORT-ON-THAINE, Thursday.—In the sitting of the Federal Diet of to-day the representatives of the four Kingdoms, and of the Grand Duchies of Hesse and Mecklenburg, and the Duchy of Nassau, made a proposal for a revision of the federal military system. The question of the constitution of the Electorate of Hesse was not discussed.

TRIESTE, Thursday.—The Austrian Lloyd's steamer, just arrived, brings advices from Constantinople to the 15th inst. Two of the chief conspirators have died at Kulely. Sir Edward Rawlinson, English Minister to the Persian Court, has been received by the Sultan, and afterwards took his departure for Teheran. A vessel with a number of Circassian emigrants on board has been wrecked, and 203 persons lost their lives.

MADRID, Oct. 20.—The *Correspondencia Autografa* advises the Ministers to have recourse to arms, as the Emperor of Morocco has not given satisfactory declarations to the Government. The same paper approves of the resolution taken by the Government in ordering the Spanish Consul to leave Tangiers.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

The following is an analysis of the Treaty of Peace concluded between France and Austria as signed by the Plenipotentiaries, but which has not yet received the ratification of the two Governments:—

France returns to Austria the Austrian steamers seized during the war, but on which judgment has not been passed &c.

Austria gives up Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua, Peschiera, and as far as the frontier line fixed by a special commission (the limit of which is already known).

The Emperor of the French declares that he transfers these portions of Lombardy to the King of Sardinia.

Then follow the articles concerning the jurisdiction—namely:—

The option for the employees of Piedmont and Austria to remain in the service of the two Governments, and to have the option of transferring within a year their goods to Piedmont, and vice versa; they would, however, retain their right to any property left behind them when they move their domicile from Austria to Sardinia or from Sardinia to Austria.

The pensions acquired by persons in Lombardy will be respected and paid by the new Government to those entitled to them, and in those cases where it is so stipulated to the widows and children of those pensioned.

Then follows the settlement of the debt, which is the subject of two articles, one of which is an additional agreement for the mode of payment. According to these articles Piedmont is to pay to Austria forty millions of florins (Conventions—Munich), and besides is responsible for three-fifths of the debt of the Monte-Lombardo-Venétien. (Altogether the debt transferred to Sardinia amounts to 250 millions of francs.)

Then follows Article 18, which runs thus:—Desiring that the tranquillity of the Church and the power of the Holy Father should be insured, and being convinced that this end could not be obtained in a more effective manner than by a system suited to the wants of the populations, and by reforms the necessity of which has been already recognised by the Sovereign Pontiff, the two contracting parties will unite their efforts in order that a reform in the administration in the States of the Church should be carried out by his Holiness.

Art. 19 states that the territorial limits of the independent States of Italy which did not take part in the last war could be changed only with the consent of the other Powers which took part in forming and guaranteeing the existence of these States. The rights of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Duke of Modena, and the Duke of Parma are expressly reserved by the high contracting parties.

Art. 20. The two Emperors will assist with all their power in the formation of a Confederation of all the States of Italy, the object of which will be the preservation of the independence and integrity of Italy, which will ensure the development of their moral and material interests, and will watch over the defence of the interior and exterior of Italy by means of a Federal army.

Venetia, which will remain under the rule of the Emperor of Austria, will form a part of this Confederation, and will participate in the rights and in the obligations of the Federal Treaty, the clauses of which will be established by the representatives of all the States of Italy.

Art. 21 stipulates that persons having taken part in the late events will not be attacked either in their person or their property, and can remain unmolested in the two countries.

Art. 22 The present treaty shall be signed and ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Zurich, within fifteen days.

Other articles stipulate that Austria shall be obliged to free from military service the soldiers belonging to the territory which she gives up.

Austria undertakes likewise to restore the securities and deposits of private persons placed in the public establishments belonging to Austria.

Art. 16 grants to the religious establishments in Lombardy the liberty to dispose freely of their private and landed property, if the possession of such property is incompatible with the laws of the new Government.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

We are informed that forty medical officers from the staff are under orders to proceed to China.

The 78th Highlanders, recently arrived from India, were entertained at a banquet at Naim on Tuesday evening.

Under the sanction of the Chaplain to the Forces, lectures on scientific subjects and concerts are to be given at the barracks, Chichester, every Wednesday evening, commencing on the 2nd of November.

The South Lincoln Militia are at present assembled at Grantham for twenty-one days' training and exercise. The nominal strength of the regiment is 943, but only 360 have answered to their names.

The Commander-in-Chief, we are informed, has ordered that the kit which is to be issued to the new Commissariat Corps is to be similar to that now in use by the Royal Engineer Corps.

The *Snake*, 4, screw steam gun-vessel, Commander Henry Harvey, and the *Renard*, 4, screw steam gun-vessel, Commander James G. Goodenough, have left Spithead for the China station.

The Huntingdonshire Rifles Militia, under the command of the Earl of Sandwich, are at present embodied at Huntingdon for twenty-one days' training and exercise. The regiment is 325 strong.

The *Wesol* steam-vessel, commissioned last week by Commander Raby for service in the River Plate, is ordered to have a crew of seventy officers and men.

Major-General Bloomfield, Inspector-General of Artillery, made his inspection of the Northumberland Artillery Militia, stationed at Tyne-mouth, under the command of Colonel Clementson, on Wednesday week.

On Thursday week the Duke of Cambridge inspected the 26th Regiment (Cameronians) on the Pavillon grounds at Weedon, and expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of that corps.

On Friday night a "practice" alarm was given at Portsmouth by the firing of three signal guns, when, in the course of a few minutes, the artillerymen were at their posts, and opened fire from seventy-five guns.

Government has resolved to erect a new battery on the Clyde, on the shores of Rosneath, nearly opposite to Gourcock. With this at tery at Rosneath, and the other one already erected at Gourcock, both sides of the Clyde will be completely protected.

The 2nd Derby Militia (Chatsworth Rifles) completed twenty-one days' training on the 12th instant. The complement of the regiment is 567, out of which number 438 were present at headquarters, and 361 under arms.

Twelve rafts, each consisting of six pontoons, have been constructed at the Royal Arsenal, Chatham, and will be forwarded by the overland route to China, to be used for river operations by the troops in that country.

The head-quarters of the 16th Lancers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Foster, arrived at the Leeds Cavalry Barracks on Friday week from Piershill, Edinburgh, two troops having previously arrived from Hamilton, near Glasgow.

The *Ringdove*, 6, screw, Commander Craigie, steamed out of Portsmouth harbour on Friday week to the trial-ground in Stokes Bay, to test machinery and speed at the measured mile. The results, under very unfavourable circumstances of weather, gave the vessel an average speed of 10.588 knots.

Lieutenant and Adjutant W. S. Morris, of the Plymouth division of Royal Marines, has received the gold medal which was awarded to him by the Chamber of Commerce, New York, for services performed on board her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon* during the laying down of the Atlantic telegraph cable.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has announced that the decision of the Governor-General in Council, with regard to the qualifications in the languages to be acquired by officers to render them eligible for staff employ, is to be held applicable to all future appointments of Aides-de-Camp on personal staffs, whether officers of the line or of the Indian forces

Sir Hope Grant, whose deeds of valour in India must be familiar to all our readers, has received the command of the British troops in China. Tuesday's *Gazette* has the following announcement:—"Major-General Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General in China."

On Thursday evening the camp at Colchester was alarmed by a fire breaking out in one of the mess-kitchens, composed entirely of weather boarding. The cook, two married soldiers, and a staff-sergeant residing in the building, and the men had barely time to snatch their children from bed and escape to safe quarters without any of their furniture or clothing. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The half-yearly inspection of the corps of Royal and Indian Engineers took place at Chatham, on Friday week, by Major-General H. Eyre, commanding the district. The General afterwards proceeded to make a tour of the barracks, and inspected the books and accounts in the Adjutant's office, and, before quitting, expressed himself satisfied at the result of his inspection.

Immediately after her Majesty's departure from Edinburgh last Saturday morning the 13th Light Dragoons, which had been on duty in the park, were reviewed by Gen. Viscount Melville. The regiment looked remarkably well.

A series of experiments were made at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, on Tuesday morning, with the newly-invented gossamer seamless cartridges of Captain Norton, in order to ascertain their suitability for the new description of rifles now being served out by the Government to the various volunteer rifle corps. The experiments were pronounced to be exceedingly satisfactory by the persons who witnessed them. Captain Norton's invention can also be used in breech-loading shot-guns, and in any other arm where rapidity of fire is desirable.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The following circular has been addressed by the Secretary at War to the Lords Lieutenant of counties in Great Britain:—

"My Lord,—I have the honour to inform you that her Majesty's Government have determined to issue immediately to rifle volunteer corps an additional supply of long Enfield rifles (pattern 1853), to the extent of 25 per cent on the effective strength of the corps. This supply will raise the aggregate issue to 50 per cent on the effective strength of the force; and I have to request that you will be good enough to communicate this decision of the Government to the commanding officers of the various corps in your county, who should at once forward the prescribed requisitions to this office for such portion of the supply as they may be entitled to under the regulations. At a later period I shall be prepared to issue a third instalment of arms of the same pattern as the 50 per cent now granted. And I hope to be in a position, in the course of next summer, to supply the short rifle with sword-bayonet, to a limited extent, in exchange for the long one at present issued. I have the honour to add that the amount of ammunition for effective members to be issued at cost price, on the requisition of the commanding officer, is raised from 100 rounds ball per man, 60 rounds blank per man, 176 percussion-caps per man, 20 percussion-caps per man for snapping practice, as laid down in the memorandum of the 13th of July, to 200 rounds ball per man, 120 rounds blank per man, 352 percussion-caps per man, and 40 percussion-caps per man for snapping practice.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your obedient servant, "SIDNEY HERBERT."

Important subscriptions are continually flowing into the coffers of the London City Rifle Corps. At a council meeting held on Monday at the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor in the chair—subscriptions of ten guineas each were announced as having been received from Lord John Russell, Justice Erie, Mr. John Hawkshaw, Mr. De Winton, and several other gentlemen. The council were occupied a considerable time in inspecting the plans and drawings for the butts, armoury, and other erections at the Crystal Palace; and, after much discussion, in which an accurate investigation as to the cost, &c., was made, the plans were adopted, and directions given that not the slightest delay should take place in carrying them into effect. Alderman Carter was provisionally elected as Colonel, and it was decided to submit his name, with some others, for the approval of her Majesty.

Sixty-eight rifles have been sent by Government to the Exeter Rifle Corps. The new rifles are "long Enfields," fitted with the ordinary bayonet, and are of a superior description. The Exmouth division is supplied with the long Enfields, and has been completed to its full strength.

A rifle corps has been formed at Doncaster from the servants of the Great Northern Railway. Seventy-five members have already joined, and drill has commenced. The dress is the same as that worn by the Halifax Corps, but of rather thinner material. It is exceedingly neat, and was regarded as preferable to two or three other specimens shown. In addition to this corps, it has been decided to form one for the townspeople, and the required number of sixty has been nearly obtained.

A letter has been received from the War Office intimating that her Majesty had accepted the services of the Chelmsford Corps. The corps now comprises between sixty and seventy members, and it is hoped by the Captain, Mr. W. M. Tufnell, that they will soon be increased to 100. A code of rules has been drawn up and agreed to for the regulation of the corps. A practice-ground has been selected at the back of the Union-house in a hollow between two hills.

An efficient body of amateur riflemen has been established at Wolverley, a short distance from Kidderminster, the force numbering about 100, and a liberal private subscription has been got up to support the necessary expenses.

Forty members are now enrolled in the Windsor Corps, and that body has been made the first division of volunteers in the county.

The services of the Louth company have been officially accepted, and it has been enrolled as the first in the Lincolnshire Corps. The number of effectives at present obtained is about thirty, and subscriptions to the amount of £100 have been received towards meeting the expenses of the company.

On Tuesday evening a General Committee meeting of the South Middlesex Volunteer Rifles took place at Beaufort House, Walham-green, Viscount Ranelagh in the chair. The principal questions brought under consideration were the general laying out of the extensive ground for drill and for rifle practice, the construction of a butt at the extremity of the land, and the erection of a large and commodious hall as an appendage to the present building.

The committee appointed to form a volunteer rifle corps from the inhabitants of Brixton, Streatham, and the adjacent districts announce the completion of their task. A corps has been formed, and frequent drills have taken place. The corps consists of 84 effectives, 13 practising, and 53 honorary members.

A meeting was held at Bridgewater last Saturday for the purpose of enrolling persons willing to join the Somerset Polden-hill Rifle Corps. Thirty-three volunteers enrolled at once.

The Bristol Rifle Corps met for their third regimental parade last Saturday afternoon in Queen-square; and, notwithstanding the heavy rain, there was a full and punctual muster at the appointed hour.

The works on the shooting-ground of the Cambridge Rifle Club are to be commenced at once, and it is expected that in a few weeks the ground will be ready for the use of the members.

The rifle corps at Falmouth has reached the number of 100 men. The members will be drilled in the evenings, under cover during the winter months. The uniform is to be dark grey, with scarlet facings.

A requisition to the Lord Lieutenant of Devonshire is in course of signature, asking his Lordship to convene a county meeting, for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing a county volunteer force.

The Corn Exchange in King's Lynn is at present used for drill meetings by the members of the volunteer rifle company.

Several recruits have given in their names since the companies formed at Norwich were last noticed, and the formation of a fourth company is hinted at. Drill is to be carried on during the winter months in St. Andrew's Hall.

Term having commenced, the University Rifle Corps will meet for shooting-practice on their new ground between Cowley Marsh and Bullingdon Green. They have adopted the Enfield rifle with the sword bayonet, a formidable instrument in skilful hands.

The Plymouth corps, which now numbers over 60, met on Saturday at Cattedown, on a site provided by Messrs. Sparrow and Scott.

The Rye Volunteer Rifle Corps was first started on the 24th of May as a club, which it continued to be until the 22nd ult. It is now, however, under process of being enrolled as a subdivision of the 35th Regiment (the Cinque Ports Corps), by the recommendation of the Lord Warden.

The volunteer movement is making progress at Hanley, the principal town of the Staffordshire Potteries. Between 30 and 40 recruits have been accepted during the past fortnight, and 74 members of the company (the 3rd Staffordshire) have taken the oath of allegiance before Ensign Dimmock, one of the borough magistrates. The Loughston subdivision has swelled to a company (the 2nd Staffordshire) 70 strong.

The formation of the West York Rifles is going on rapidly. The city of York furnishes company No. 1; Sheffield, companies 2, 3, and 4; Bradford, companies 5 and 6; and Craven, company No. 10. York is expected to raise a second company, and we have little doubt that before Midsummer next the West York Rifle Volunteers will be 2000 strong.

On Tuesday a meeting of the council of the Marylebone Volunteer Rifle Corps took place, for the purpose of receiving communications from the War Office, and other matters connected with the corps. A letter from Mr. Sidney Herbert was read to the meeting. It gave the corps permission to adopt any uniform they pleased.

A meeting of the Hull Volunteer Rifle Corps was held on Monday at the George Inn, at which it was announced that Lord Wenlock has recommended her Majesty to confirm the election of officers.

The first parade of the Oxford University Corps will take place on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at the Armoury, at half-past two, when all members are requested to attend in uniform.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

EXHIBITION OF THE RELICS OF THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

This most interesting collection of the various articles found by Captain McIntock and Lieutenant Hodgson at Point Victory, King William Island, and other parts of the Arctic continent, was opened to the public for the first time, on Saturday last, at the United Service Institution. The relics are contained in twelve cases, each of which is devoted to a separate class of things. For example, in one are the silver spoons and forks used by the officers of the Franklin expedition; in others, chronometers, stanchions, the tie of a black silk handkerchief, snow-boots and goggles, powder-flask, cooking-stove, telescopes glass, bullets, &c.; whilst in one in particular are collected the books discovered during the search, including New Testaments in French and English, part of "The Vicar of Wakefield," "Christian Melodies," &c. On the table lie, in their rusted state, and still loaded, the guns found resting against the boat in which were the two skeletons. We give the subjoined list of the relics at present on view:—

Large glass. Case 1.—A dip circle and box, a sextant, part of telescope, found at Point Victory; bundle of common brimstone matches.

Case 2.—One ensign—found on King William Island.

Case 3.—Part of the rim of a strong copper case, 1 piece of iron hoop, 2 pieces of flat iron, 1 iron hook bolt, 1 piece of sheet copper—Nautical Island. The tie of a black silk handkerchief, belonging, it is supposed, to one of the stewards, and found by the skeleton; part of a blue waistcoat, cloth, with several silk buttons, piece of cotton shirt (coloured), silk-covered buttons, cloth and brush—found round a skeleton nine miles east of Cape Herschel.

Case 4.—5 watches, 11 silver spoons, 7 forks—found in the boat.

Case 5.—1 bead purse, 1 pocket compass, cover of Testament, 2 spectacle-glasses, 1 tin case with spectacles, 1 pair of scissors and Government paper, soap, 1 snood-line rolled on leather, part of grass cigar-case, awl, clasp-knife, 1 pair of goggles, 1 brass shot case, 2 brass hooks and strap, 1 brass hook, 1 forceps, 1 seal with Freemason's arms, 1 piece of sealing wax, 1 gold band, 1 gold thread, cherry-tree pipe stem, gimblet, table-knives, pencil-case, German silver stopper of pocket-flask, match-box (brass), small tin cylinder, 2 medicine bottles (full), piece of canvas—in the boat.

Case 6.—Water bottle and Royal Marine shako, plate, pair of goggles, palm, gauze veil, pieces of handkerchief, clay pipe bowl, boot-lace, ball of worsted, housewives, pieces of copper—from the boat.

Case 7.—Shot cases, dannel, cartridge shot charges in kid gloves, percussion caps, stanchions, piece of canvas, blank cartilidge, portfire, bristles, waxed thread, telescope glass, bullets, copper nails, shot, glove, knife case, wood button—from the boat.

Case 8.—Books, pieces of covers, part of "The Vicar of Wakefield," cover of Family Prayer, part of Bible, part of Testament, ditto Bible, "Christian Melodies," two pieces, French Testament and covers, part of Testament, covers, part of covers, part of Bible, ditto, ditto, ditto—from the boat.

Case 9.—Knives made by natives, knife handles, files, and arrows.

Case 10.—Silver spoon, ditto forks, piece of gold watch chain, silver gilt ornamental work, five buttons, handle of desert knife and part of razor, scraps of wood—found in a deserted snow hut.

Case 11.—Metal lid of powder case, two eye pieces of sextant tubes, bang stay, brass screw, part of pair of steel spectacles, bones of salt pork, six or eight packages of needles, two pike heads, two pieces of china (blue and white), the record case, a two foot rule, one button, two joints of a cleaning rod of a gun, one piece of brass curtain rod.

Case 12.—Portable cooking apparatus, tea canister—found at Northern Cairn and Point Victory.

On the table, loose.—Two fowling pieces loaded, three pieces of wood, three Esquimaux bows, the medicine chest, block and hoop pieces of canvas, one pemmican, one spear, one paddle.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 3145; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 4521; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 720; one students' evening, Wednesday, 133; total, 8519.

TESTIMONIAL.—The congregation of St. Dunstan, Stepney, have recently presented to the Rev. George Eastman a massive silver inkstand, together with a silk gown, as a token of their esteem and regard, on the occasion of his resigning the curacy of the parish. This is the third testimonial that the Rev. G. Eastman has received from his affectionate congregations within the last eight years.

Sarah Jane Wiggins, charged with causing the death of James White, a child between three and four years of age, at Hackney, was again examined at Worship-street Police Court on Friday week. The hideous allegation will be remembered—that the infant was tied up, head downwards, to the bed-rail, and so kept throughout the entire night. The prisoner was committed for trial on the charge of "Wilful murder." A Coroner's jury has also brought in a verdict of "Wilful murder" against her.

THE STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADE.—Although the negotiations for the settlement of the differences between the master builders and their workmen unfortunately proved abortive, and the strike still continues, there is a prospect of its wearing itself out, for both masters and men are becoming tired of their inaction. The former are gradually giving way, and opening their yards without asking the men to subscribe to the document; and, on the other hand, the labourers are getting discontented at the smallness of their weekly allowance.

At the Thames Police Court on Monday a man named Warklett was charged with having wilfully set fire to his master's premises in Limehouse-causeway on the previous evening. The singular feature of the case was that the prisoner appears to have been influenced by no malicious motive, but simply by a desire to relieve, as he thought, his master from difficulty, that individual having become liable for two sums of money which the prisoner thought he was unable to pay. The prisoner was committed for trial.

THE TWO SYSTEMS OF INSOLVENCY.—A somewhat unusual case was heard before Mr. Deputy Commissioner Dowse on Monday. An insolvent had filed a protection petition some time ago, and was afterwards arrested (being without protection) and filed a petition under the Prison Act. He was ordered to get rid of the protection petition before the other case proceeded, and this day a final order was granted, leaving the insolvent to complete his case under the Prison Act. This inconvenience arises from there being "two systems" of insolvency.

BUTCHERS' CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday the thirty-first anniversary festival of the Butchers' Charitable Institution was held at the London Tavern.—D. Titmuss, Esq., a trustee of the society, in the chair, supported by about one hundred and eighty gentlemen, all of them connected with the trade. It was stated in the course of the evening that no less than one hundred and eighty recipients of the charity have died since its establishment, while of its original founders only three remain alive. Since the last annual report, the appeal which has been made to the trade has been favourably responded to, and a considerable accession to the list of subscribers encourages the hope that this excellent institution will be maintained in a position of usefulness. On the whole the anniversary dinner was calculated to encourage the agents and well-wishers of the society, and a contribution of three hundred guineas was added to its funds.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 822 boys and 805 girls (in all 1627 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-53 the average number was 1543. The returns have shown an almost constant decrease in the deaths of London during the last twelve weeks. In the third week of July the number was 1605; in the first week of the present month it fell slightly below 1000; and in that which ended last Saturday it was only 902. On comparing the deaths of last week with the average number (raised in proportion to increase of population) obtained from corresponding weeks in ten previous years, it will be found that the actual is less than the estimated number by about 200, a result indicating that the present state of health in London is comparatively good.

THE SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE BLIND.—This society, though at present in its infancy, appears to be progressing most favourably. On Tuesday evening an inauguration meeting was held at the premises just taken, which have been appropriately named Milton House, situate in the Walworth-road, near Camberwell-gate. Here it is the intention of the committee to afford to the blind that which they have been to the present time totally unprovided with—viz., opportunities for meeting to improve themselves in the various branches of a useful education, by means of classes, lectures, and social evening meetings for the interchange of thought between the blind and those interested in their welfare. It is hoped thus greatly to ameliorate the mental void occasioned by the deplorable affliction of blindness—compared with which, as a blind person who addressed the meeting emphatically assured his hearers, the loss of bodily vision was a trifling calamity. Musical entertainments will also be given every alternate Friday, in which the blind themselves will take a prominent part. It is a part of the plan of this society to instruct in every possible way the blind, to enable them to be self-supporting to the utmost of their abilities, and thus to impose, far more than all mere money contributions possibly can, their moral, physical, and social condition. The meeting was presided over on Tuesday by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, who dwelt at considerable length upon the good that had already been effected by this society, although scarcely a twelvemonth old, and exhorted all present to continue to persevere to the utmost of their ability. One statement of the rev. gentleman—namely, that out of the thirty thousand blind persons in the United Kingdom twenty-even thousand are unprovided with any kind of instruction from public institutions—will, we are assured, when known, induce many to take part in this work of Christian charity, by actively aiding the parent society, or by setting on foot kindred institutions in their own neighbourhoods. Already, we are happy to learn, several classes, for educational and other purposes, in conformity with the principles of this association, are in operation in many parts of London and its suburbs.

LITERATURE.

CEYLON. By Sir JAMES EMMERSON TENNENT. Longman.

The opportunities afforded to Sir James Tennent for observation of the important island of Ceylon during his tenure of the office of Colonial Secretary of that dependency of the British Crown have been turned to full account by that gentleman. His appointment occurred at a somewhat critical moment in the affairs of Ceylon, and the functions he undertook to discharge must have been onerous and responsible. It speaks no little, therefore, for his industry, activity, and readiness of perception that he found it possible, in the midst of his official preoccupation, to collect materials in no small abundance from difficult and recondite resources for two works of considerable pretension, using that word only as referable to the extent and comprehensiveness of the books in question. In 1850 Sir James Tennent published his "Christianity in Ceylon," a book which embraced an account of the introduction and progress of the Christian religion into that island under the Portuguese, the Dutch, the British, and American missions, with an historical sketch of the Brahminical and Buddhist superstitions. The materials for that work, which contained an account of the Buddhist faith as it exists in Ceylon, of the Brahminical rites, and of the other religious superstitions of the island were, as the author states, originally designed to form a portion of the present one; but, having expanded to too great dimensions to be made merely subsidiary, they were formed into a separate treatise, in which were incorporated facts illustrative of the national character of the Cingalese under the conjoint influences of their ancestral superstitions and the partial enlightenment of education and Gospel truth. Valuable and interesting as that work is, it will probably occur to many that its natural order would have placed it subsequent to the publication of the book now before us. However that may be, there is little doubt that it stimulated attention in a direction which renders the present work acceptable, even after the somewhat lengthy interval that has occurred between the appearance of the two. In the volumes now offered to the public a very laborious and painstaking attempt has been made to supply a deficiency in the history of a colony which, it seems to us, has never yet occupied the space in the consideration of British statesmen and the British people to which it is entitled, and this notwithstanding the fact stated by Sir James Tennent that there is no island in the world that has attracted the attention of authors in so many distant ages and so many different countries. There is, he says, no nation in ancient or modern times possessed of a language and a literature the writers of which have not at some time made it their theme. Its aspect, its religion, its antiquities and productions have been described as well by the classic Greeks as by those of the Lower Empire; by the Romans; by the writers of China, Burmah, India, and Cashmir; by the geographers of Arabia and Persia; by the mediæval voyagers of Italy and France; by the annalists of Portugal and Spain; by the merchant adventurers of Holland, and the travellers and topographers of Great Britain. But amidst this wealth of materials as to the island, and its vicissitudes in early times, there has been till now an absolute dearth of information regarding its state and progress during more recent periods, and its actual condition at the present day. There was abundant information as to the capture of the maritime provinces from the Dutch in 1795; and accounts of the capture of Kandy in 1815; and an admirable description of the interior of the island as it presented itself some forty years ago was given by Dr. Davy, a brother of Sir Humphry, who was employed on the Medical Staff in Ceylon from 1816 till 1820.

Here, however, the long series of writers was broken just at the commencement of a period the most important and interesting in the history of the island. The interior, which for centuries had been mysteriously hidden from the Portuguese and Dutch, was suddenly opened to British enterprise in 1815. The lofty circle of hills, behind whose barriers the Kings of Kandy had looked down upon and defied the arms of three successive European nations, was at last rendered accessible by the grandest mountain road in India; and in the north of the island the ruins of ancient cities and the stupendous monuments of an early civilisation were discovered in the solitudes of the great central forests. English merchants embarked in the renowned trade in cinnamon which we had wrested from the Dutch, and British capitalists introduced the cultivation of coffee into the previously inaccessible highlands. Changes of equal magnitude contributed to alter the social position of the natives; domestic slavery was extinguished; compulsory labour, previously exacted from the free races, was abolished; and new laws, under a charter of justice, superseded the arbitrary rule of the native chiefs. In the course of less than half a century the aspect of the country became changed, the condition of the people was submitted to new influences, and the time arrived to note the effects of this civil revolution. Nevertheless, the chronicles of this period were few and meagre, and none of them sufficed to furnish a connected view of the colony at the present day contrasting its former condition with the state to which it has attained under the government of Great Britain. The difficulties in the way of supplying this want were found by Sir James Tennent to be very great: he has proved, however, that they were not insuperable. In the construction of a work of this kind no

writer could proceed without reference to that local knowledge of the past which was only to be derived authoritatively from the records of preceding Governments, and those of the Portuguese and the Dutch were found to have long since disappeared from the archives of the colony, and it was only by a diligent research that materials of corresponding value and authenticity were procured. Respecting the physical geography and natural history of the colony there was an equal want of reliable information, and every work that even touched on the subject was pervaded by the misapprehension, which evidence has been collected in the present work to correct, that Ceylon is but a fragment of the great Indian continent dismembered by some local convulsion, and that the zoology and botany of the island are identical with those of the mainland. The result of the author's investigations on these subjects are embodied in the volumes before us. The account of the

book. One of the most curious chapters of the work is that which treats of the knowledge of Ceylon possessed by the Chinese in the middle ages, a fact which is left in little doubt, and the authority for which is duly set forth. That section of these volumes which treats of the British rule in Ceylon will probably be read with keen interest, and there are portions of it in which the impartiality and good faith of the writer are eminently exhibited, inasmuch as he does not seek to draw a veil over some transactions which it would be the tendency of the official mind to conceal, inasmuch as they reflect something more than discredit on the conduct of some of the administrators of the British Government in that dependency. We trust that enough has been here stated to indicate the perseverance and research which have been exercised in the preparation of a work which ought not to possess a sectional or confined interest, but should speak

to the sympathies of the British nation at large, treating as it does of a colony calculated to become one of the richest ornaments of the empire of England.

TWO YEARS IN SYRIA. By J. LEWIS FARLEY. Saunders and Otley.

This work has attained to the honours of a second edition. This ought to be a guarantee for its merits, but it deserves some further mention than the statement of the fact, practically interesting as it is, that Mr. Farley is one of those gentlemen in whom commercial pursuits have not deadened the sense of the beautiful and the picturesque, and whose vocation having called him into the East, has given to the world his combined experience as a man of taste and a man of business. He is not merely an eloquent, descriptive writer, but an acute and practical observer; and while he finds a terrestrial paradise in Syria, he touches on subjects which will make his work valuable to the invalid who is about to seek the benefits of change of climate, and whom he advises by all means to go to Beyrout for the winter, a place which he declares to have everything to offer to a weary traveller in search of health; while his compilations of statistics in reference to the trade and commerce of that city will be found of importance to the mercantile community. The greater portion of the work is in the form of letters addressed from Beyrout to friends at home, and they mostly contain his first impressions of the country; and, while they bear the impress of freshness and vigour, are so accurate that the author has not found it necessary to make any revision of them in the present edition. For clearness and fulness of information, for precise and just sketches of scenery, men, and manners, and for comprehensive range of subject, this volume is to be remarked, and by its success proves that it has been remarked.

THE NEILL MEMORIAL

THE inauguration of the statue in honour of the late Brigadier Neill took place on Tuesday week at Ayr. The statue has been erected in Wellington-square, in which General Neill was born in 1810, and is in commemoration of his services to his country, and chiefly of the gallant and noble part which he enacted in the late rebellion in India. The ceremony was commenced by a procession, after which the statue was handed over on the part of the committee to the Earl of Eglinton as Lord Lieutenant of the county. His Lordship addressed the assembly, passing a warm eulogium on the character and deeds of General Neill, and, in conclusion, said that he handed over the statue to the people of Ayrshire, having perfect confidence that it would require no care to guard it. Amongst those present at the ceremony were Viscount Ingestre; Major Gordon, Aide-de-Camp to General Neill; Lady Neill's brothers, accompanied by the General's youngest son; Sir James Ferguson, and many other distinguished persons.

The statue, by Mr. Noble, is as a work of art one of the finest, and will tend greatly to extend his reputation. It is cast in gun-metal. The figure is of colossal size, ten feet high, and stands upon a pedestal of Dalbeattie granite, twelve feet high. The incident seized on by the artist is that which occurred at the railway station

STATUE OF GENERAL NEILL, INAUGURATED AT AYR ON TUESDAY WEEK.

at Hawraw:—General Neill and the Fusiliers were about to proceed to quell the mutiny at Benares. A portion of the regiment not having arrived when the train was about to start, the railway official insisted upon it proceeding without them, but General Neill had him arrested on the spot; and, the soldiers coming up shortly afterwards, the Fusiliers started for the scene of danger, and under their great commander speedily restored the disturbed district to tranquillity. The statue gives fine and animated rendering of what may have been supposed to have been the appearance of the General at that important moment. His left hand rests firmly on his sword, the other is extended in an attitude of command, and is pointing energetically, while he seems to be addressing an order to his men. The expression of the features is suggestive of energy and power, and the whole contour of the figure and of the military costume harmonises perfectly. Behind and at his feet are a broken cannon, a pith helmet, and a round-shot, emblematic of the extremity of the crisis when General Neill appears first on the scene. Immediately below the statue runs the following inscription:—"James George Smith Neill, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Madras Army, Brigadier-General in India, a brave, resolute, self-reliant soldier, universally acknowledged as the first who stemmed the torrent of rebellion in Bengal. He fell gloriously, at the relief of Lucknow, 25th Sept., 1857, aged 47." Around the base of the pedestal there is a wreath of laurel in bronze, surmounting the bas-relief. The relief itself is an exquisite piece of sculpture, representing the moment before the last scene of the hero's life.

vegetation of the island does not extend to a systematic sketch of its botany, but the notices of that characteristic feature are confined to such of the more remarkable plants as cannot fail to arrest the attention of a stranger. As regards the zoology of the island, pains have been taken to show that while there is much in common with that of the continent of India in this respect, yet there is no identity between them, and that that of Ceylon presents a remarkable diversity of type, taken in connection with the limited area over which it is distributed. Especial notice is given to the elephant and its habits in a state of nature as contradistinguished from its habits and capabilities in captivity, with illustrations of its instincts and functions when wild in its native woods. In the historical section of the work a considerable space is devoted to a narrative deduced from the ancient Cingalese chronicles, with a view to illustrating the economic system and hierarchical institutions of Bhuddism, which, as administered through successive dynasties, exercised a paramount influence over the habits and occupations of the Cingalese people, the impress of which remains indelible to the present day—the tenure of temple lands, the compulsory service of tenants, the extension of agriculture, and the whole system of co-operative cultivation derived from this source, organisation, and development; and it would hardly have been possible to have rendered their origin and object intelligible without an inquiry into the events and times in which the system took its rise. If not the most taking and popular, we are not prepared to say whether this is not the most abstractly interesting portion of the

at Hawraw:—General Neill and the Fusiliers were about to proceed to quell the mutiny at Benares. A portion of the regiment not having arrived when the train was about to start, the railway official insisted upon it proceeding without them, but General Neill had him arrested on the spot; and, the soldiers coming up shortly afterwards, the Fusiliers started for the scene of danger, and under their great commander speedily restored the disturbed district to tranquillity. The statue gives fine and animated rendering of what may have been supposed to have been the appearance of the General at that important moment. His left hand rests firmly on his sword, the other is extended in an attitude of command, and is pointing energetically, while he seems to be addressing an order to his men. The expression of the features is suggestive of energy and power, and the whole contour of the figure and of the military costume harmonises perfectly. Behind and at his feet are a broken cannon, a pith helmet, and a round-shot, emblematic of the extremity of the crisis when General Neill appears first on the scene. Immediately below the statue runs the following inscription:—"James George Smith Neill, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Madras Army, Brigadier-General in India, a brave, resolute, self-reliant soldier, universally acknowledged as the first who stemmed the torrent of rebellion in Bengal. He fell gloriously, at the relief of Lucknow, 25th Sept., 1857, aged 47." Around the base of the pedestal there is a wreath of laurel in bronze, surmounting the bas-relief. The relief itself is an exquisite piece of sculpture, representing the moment before the last scene of the hero's life.

THE "GREAT EASTERN" AT HOLYHEAD.



CAPTAIN MACGREGOR SKINNER'S MONUMENT.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT SHIP AT HOLYHEAD.

THE big ship, after her trial-trip (a full account of which, by our Special Correspondent, was given in last Saturday's Number of this Journal), dropped anchor within the breakwater at Holyhead on the afternoon of Monday week. Another correspondent thus describes the arrival of the *Great Eastern* at Holyhead:—"Again our ship's head is to the north-east, and the light wind that plays upon our port beam seems but to thrum the harp-strings of Ireland and Anglesea in celebration of our career. When the bugle sounds for dinner—exactly forty-eight hours since it did so as our engines made their first strokes at Portland—the ship is entering the noble harbour of Holyhead. As the viands and the wines move along in merry succession, the gun announces the completion of our voyage; and the anchor, with an imperceptible plunge, brings us to a stand. When we return to deck the spectacle is brilliant in the ex-

treme. Men-of-war and merchantmen, steam-tugs and packets, yachts, smacks, and every description of craft that swims, are dressed in gay colours and resounding with cheering voices. The Rock shines in the western sun, and along its highest margin are visible a crowd of spectators. The Welsh mountains loom grandly in the background on the one side, and a broad path of sunshine stretches along St. George's Channel on the other. Mr. Bold, our managing director, who is also in authority over a steam-tug company at Liverpool, has ordered one of those more useful than beautiful vessels to meet us here. The *Rover* has been trying in vain to keep up with us, but now she is alongside, and in half an hour takes us ashore. The gutturals of the boatmen and porters on the pier leave no doubt that we are in Wales; but there is as little doubt that they are glad, with right hearty Welsh

cordiality, to see us here; and here we fancy we could make ourselves happy enough for a few days, while a mob of visitors are in possession of our big ship." The *Great Eastern* was saluted on her arrival by H.M.S. *Hastings*, Captain Mends, C.B., and by the *Dapper* gun-boat, Lieutenant Eaton, both of which vessels were at anchor inside the harbour awaiting the visit of the Queen.

It was a somewhat remarkable coincidence that as the *Great Eastern* entered Holyhead the *Princess Victoria*, a first class steamer, commanded by Captain John Harrison, brother of the commander of the *Great Eastern*, was observed beating up Channel on her outward voyage from Liverpool.

Great excitement prevails throughout the principality in reference to the ship. The *Flintshire Observer* says:—"The arrival of this noble ship at the port has occasioned a lively sensation, not



HOLYHEAD PIER.—VISITORS TO THE GREAT SHIP

only along our own coast but throughout the country generally. On Wednesday last no less than fifteen excursion trains arrived at Holyhead from various parts of the country, and the arrangements for their ingress and egress was so complete that no accident or delay whatever occurred. The *Great Eastern* rides majestically at anchor within a stone's throw of the pier, and is immediately got alongside of by one of the small steamers plying between her and the pier. There is neither difficulty nor danger in getting on board of her. Securely fastened to her side is a sailing-vessel, from the deck of which a small wooden platform leads into the big ship through one of her portholes, and thus easy and safe access is secured. From her lower decks special staircases are provided to gain her upper ones, and every facility is afforded to visitors to inspect every part of the monster vessel.

The *Great Eastern* was honoured by the presence of the Prince Consort on Monday, as recorded in another column; and on Tuesday Prince Napoleon paid a visit to the great ship. Attended by a numerous party, he came on board at eight in the morning, and, having critically examined every part of the ship, breakfasted with Captain Harrison. His Highness remained on board from eight to half-past eleven a.m., and when he left shook hands with Mr. Campbell and Captain Harrison, at the same time expressing to them the pleasure he had received, and offering his best wishes for the success of the undertaking. On Tuesday the largest number of visitors since the arrival of the *Great Eastern* at Holyhead went on board.

The uncomfortable-looking fishing village of Holyhead (says a correspondent) is full to repletion, and woe betide the unlucky voyager who comes down by the night train in the expectation of getting a bed. Paltry little dens and roadside alehouses command a price for dingy accommodation which would make our best London houses stare. The daily number of visitors is greater now than ever it was at Portland, and all the chief seaports of the United Kingdom where the *Great Eastern* could stay, and very many also where she could not, are clamorous in their solicitations and invitations to get her round.

In a highly complimentary article in the *Débat* on the *Great Eastern* and its illustrious designer, the writer endeavours to convey an idea of the vastness of her structure to his Parisian readers by telling them that her length is rather more than half that of the Tuileries, "from the Pavillon Marsan at one end to the clock-tower in the centre," that the widest street in Paris, the Boulevard de Sébastopol itself, "would be too narrow to receive her by seven metres," that her depth from deck to keel "is equal to the highest houses in Paris," and that the circumference of her wheels "is about that of Franconi's Circus." "One of the most competent officers of our own navy," he says, "after having studied her carefully, came to the conclusion that it would be possible to embark on board of her 15,000 troops, or about as many as it is intended to send to China."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 23.—18th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 24.—Daniel Webster died, 1852.
TUESDAY, 25.—James Beattie born, 1735.
WEDNESDAY, 26.—Cholera first appeared in England, 1831.
THURSDAY, 27.—Marshall Soult died, 1851.
FRIDAY, 28.—St. Simon and St. Jude.
SATURDAY, 29.—Cavaignac died, 1857.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 29, 1859.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 14	4 43	5 15	5 37	6 2	6 31	7 5
10 1	10 30	11 2	11 24	12 19	13 14	14 10

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—On Monday, the 24th inst., and during the week, the greatly successful Opera of *DINORAH*, by Meyerbeer: Misses Pilling, Thirlwall, and Louisa Pyne; Messrs. Santley, H. Corri, St. Albion, and W. Harrison. Conductor, A. Mellon. A *DIVERTISSEMENT*: Mdlles. Leguina, Pasquale, Pieron, Clara Morgan, and M. Vandres. Doors open at Half-past Seven, commence at Eight. Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, 24s. 6d., 23s. 6d., 22s. 6d., 21s. 6d., 20s. 6d.; Dress Boxes, 6s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 2s.; Pit, 3s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATTHEWS. On Monday, October 24, and during the week, *THE ROAD TO RUIN*. Goldsmith, Mr. Charles Matthews; Mr. Dornon, Mr. Chippendale; Harry Dornon, Mr. Howe; Sully, Mr. Rogers; and Silky, Mr. Buckleton; Sophia, Mrs. Charles Matthews; the Widow Warren, Mrs. Williams. After which, *PAUL PRY* (second time) Mr. Charles Matthews.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. A. HARRIS.—Monday, and during the week, *LOVE'S TELEGRAPH*; Mrs. Charles Young, Mr. Frank Matthews. After which a Dramatic Pantomime, in One Act, entitled *PUSHA*, or *METEMPSYCHISM*, in which Miss Louisa Keel will appear; followed by a Dramatic Tableau in *WATSON COLONEL OF LOVE AND FORTUNE*, by J. R. Planche; scenery by W. R. Baverley; Mr. Frank Matthews, H. Baker, Mous. Petit, Miss Louisa Keel, Carlotta Leclercq, G. Darley, H. Howard, M. Villum. To conclude with the Farical Sketch of *POLTS*, in which Mr. Widdicombe will appear.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. F. E. Chatterton. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, *THEY'RE BOTH TO ELAME*. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, *CUPID'S LADDER*. After which, every evening, *MAGIC TOYS*. To conclude with *VIRGINIA*. Commence at Seven.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Brilliant Reception of the New Historical Drama, by Tom Taylor, Esq., called *GARIBALDI*. Engagement of the Great Dervant Family; also the Equestrian Star, Little Menotti. To conclude with the Farce of *MISCHIEF MAKING*.—Stage Manager, Mr. R. Phillips.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE, Leicester-square.—M'COLLUM'S GRAND CIRQUE CLASSIQUE.—Brilliant success of *THE FLITCH OF BACON*; or, *Dummock in 1751*. This new and gorgeous spectacle will be represented at the Midday and Evening exhibitions. The entire troupe of Artists in an entirely New Series of Classical, Equestrian, and Gymnastic Performances every day at Two and Half-past Seven. Doors open half an hour previous. Box-office open daily from Ten to Five.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD.—Mr. JOSEPH PROCTOR, with *PICCO* and the *LAURI* FAMILY. Every Evening, a Legitimate Play, in which Mr. Joseph Proctor will perform. To be followed by *Picco* with the *Lauri* Family. Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves on Saturday next, October 29.

SURREY THEATRE.—New Theatre.—Double Company.—The greatest success ever known.—The inimitable *CAMPBELL'S AMERICAN MINSTRELS*.—The Model Band of the day.—On Monday first time, a powerful and extraordinary Drama, in three acts, entitled, *WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?* The unrivalled *CAMPBELL'S AMERICAN MINSTRELS*, in their brilliant récherché Entertainment, *THE LOTTERY TICKET*.

MISS CHATTERTON'S GRAND EVENING CONCERT will take place at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3; to commence at Eight o'clock; on which occasion the following artists will appear:—Médames Louisa Vining, Poles, Stabach, Lacelles, Saunders; Signor Marraz, C. Graham, Irving, S. Young, Ransford, the Quartette Glee Union, Miss Freethe; Messrs. Kialmark, J. S. Stone, Viotto Collins, Master Drew Dean, and Miss Chatterton. Conductors: Signor Campana, Francesco Berger, and Frank Mori. Admission, 1s.; Balcony, 2s.; Sofa Stalls, 5s.; to be had of Miss Chatterton, No. 60, Great Portland-street; at the Principal Music Warehouses; and at the Hall.

THE SISTERS "SOPHIA and ANNIE" will have the honour of appearing in an entirely new Entertainment (written expressly for them by an eminent author), entitled *MERRY MEETINGS*, at DISS, October 24; BURY ST EDMUNDS, 25; HUNTINGDON, 26; CAMBRIDGE, 27 and 28.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BIRD SHOW.—A SHOW of CANARIES and BRITISH and FOREIGN CAGE-BIRDS, on SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 19th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of November. Schedules of Prizes and Regulations and Certificates of Entry are now ready. All communications to be addressed to Mr. W. Houghton, Secretary to the Bird Show, Crystal Palace, Sydenham, S.E.—The entries close on the 29th of October instant.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—LAST POPULAR FETE of the SEASON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25.—Anniversary of Balclutha. Display of the GREAT FOUNTAINS and Entire Series of Waterworks. Assent of Mr. Corwell in his Great War Balloon. Admission as usual, One Shilling, including all the attractions of the Palace; Children under twelve, sixpence.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, OCTOBER 29. Monday, open at 9. Tuesday, Popular Fête, Great Fountains and Balloon Assent. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, open at 10. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Saturday, Concert. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Season Tickets (now 10s. 6d. each) free.

MEYERBEER'S DINORAH and VERDI'S MACBETH.—Selections from these Operas nightly at the CANTERBURY HALL CONCERTS. Comic Vocalists—Messrs. George Hodson, W. T. Crichfield, and E. W. Mackay.

MAGIC LANTERNS and DISSOLVING VIEWS.—Magic Lanterns, with one dozen Comic Slides, from 7s. 6d. Illustrated Catalogue post-free on receipt of two postage-stamps.—KEYS and BENDON (Successors to Harris and Son), Opticians, 50, High Holborn, W.C.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Founded 1838
LONDON, 20, KING WILLIAM-STREET, E.C.
Thomas Graham, Esq. (Graham and Lyde), 1, Mitre Court Chambers Temple.
John Fairlie, Esq. (Fairlie (Brothers) and Co.) Church-lane, Commercial-road.
John Boustead, Esq., 8, Upper Gloucester-street, Dorset-square.
W. W. Carrill, Esq., Oriental Bank.
James L. Wylie, Esq. (Dumas and Wylie), Change Alley, Cornhill.
E. Speare Biddle, Esq. (Robert Begbie and Co.), 4, Great Winchester-street.
Medical Officer—Stephen H. Ward, M.D., Finsbury-circus.
The Life Association of Scotland is one of the most successful Assurance Institutions in the Kingdom, and its regulations are formed on the most liberal footing. During the past year 1011 new policies have been issued, assuring £499,533. The accumulated fund is now £401,360, and the annual income £181,009.
An allocation of profit is made every year to participating Policy-holders of six years' standing, and the share of profit (instead of being as in other offices a sum payable at death) is applied in reducing the premiums. Each Policy-holder thus enjoys during his own life his share of the profit. The annual return of profit to Policy-holders of the first series has now attained to 37½ per cent of the premiums—that is, a Policy-holder whose premium is £50 obtains this year a return of £18 15s., and another, whose premium is £20, obtains £7 10s.
THOMAS FRASER, Resident Secretary.

A PRESENTATION.—On Friday, the 7th inst., at North Lopham, Norfolk, a highly respectable body of Linen-weavers and Tradesmen assembled to present to Mr. THOMAS BUCKENHAM, Senior, a beautiful and Chased SILVER CUP, with emblematical devices and inscription, as a token of their esteem and gratitude to him as an extensive manufacturer and liberal employer of labour there for the last "Forty Years." Mr. Buckenham most handsomely acknowledged the compliment by providing for them a sumptuous Entertainment in a building prepared and decorated for the occasion at the residence of his son, Mr. Thomas Buckenham, Junior, Linen Manufacturer to the Queen. After the usual loyal toasts, and many others, given with great spirit and good feeling, the company warmly expressed their good wishes for the prosperity of Mr. Buckenham's Son and Successor, who is following the business in his father's steps. The Entertainment was highly enjoyed, and continued to a late hour, to the entire satisfaction of all present.

HYACINTHS, &c., for PRESENT PLANTING.—Collection A for 21s. contains 12 Superior Hyacinths, for pots or glasses, 6 mixed Hyacinths, 25 sweet-scented Tulips, 50 Double Tulips, 5 Polyanthus Narcissus, 50 Border Narcissus, 100 Mixed Crocus, 100 Double Snowdrops, 12 Beautiful Iris, 50 Ranunculus, 12 Double Anemones. Half the above for 10s. 6d. On all orders amounting to 21s. and upwards, carriage-free.
BUTLER and McCULLOCH, Covent-garden Market, W.C.

TEA.—The new system of Business introduced by Messrs. MOORE BROTHERS and COMPANY, as illustrated in their Prospectus, enables them, as Merchants, to supply Tea from 7d. to 1s. per lb. lower than any other house. The finest Fouchong Tea, 3s. 6d. per lb., guaranteed the best that can be obtained.
Moore Brothers and Company, 39, London-bridge, City.

INDIA.—MILITARY FIELD GLASSES of the very highest character, combining all the recent improvements, made expressly for India, and warranted to withstand the greatest tropical heat. An immense variety to select from at CALLAGHAN'S, 23A, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street). N.B. Sole Agent for the celebrated small and powerful Opera and Race Glasses invented and made by Volgländer, Vienna.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Persons of any age, however bad their Writing may be, in EIGHT LESSONS, acquire permanently an elegant and flowing style of penmanship adapted either to professional pursuits or private correspondence. Arithmetic on a method requiring only one-third the time usually requisite. Book-keeping, as practised in the Government, Banking, and Merchants' Offices. Short-hand, &c. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. SMART, at the institution, 97a, Quadrant, Regent-street, corner of Swallow-street, removed from 5, Piccadilly.

GARDNERS' LAMPS are the best. All who require a really good and cheap lamp should inspect Gardners' vast and recherché collection, which will be found unequalled, consisting of several thousand patterns. Moderator Table Lamps from 5s. 6d. each. The Show Rooms, the largest in London, extend the entire length of Trafalgar-square, opening into Duncan-street. Gardners (by appointment to her Majesty), established 169 years, 453, Strand, Charing-cross, W.C.

Bronzed Scroll FENDERS, 10s. 6d. each.
Black Fenders, 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Improved Coal Boxes, 4s. 6d.
Bronzed Fenders, 10s. to 30s.
Coal Scoops, 2s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.
Bright Steel and Ormolu, 6s.
Copper ditto, 2s. to 3s.
Bed-room Fire-irons, 3s. to 5s. 6d.
Dish Covers, 2s. 6d. to 6s.
Drawing-room do, 10s. 6d. to 30s.
Every article in Electro-plated, Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c., at the lowest prices consistent with quality. Catalogues gratis. Orders per rail free. RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 338, Strand, London.

H. J. and D. NICOLL having prepared Stereoscopic Pictures of fashionable costumes for the autumnal and winter seasons, these novelties may now be inspected at their several establishments. By the aid of photography purchasers will be greatly assisted in their selections, as each of the clothing departments are furnished with photographs for the stereoscope of every kind of dress, so that in a few minutes numerous designs can be examined, and such as are approved of fitted on, thus obviating much trouble and expense in the usual mode of selection. The convenience of their pictures to the country, Messrs. Nicoll would be glad to forward a complete set of photographs, with a stereoscope showing designs in various colours, so that the effect of each style may be distinctly understood with pattern of materials and directions for self-measurement on application. It would be of assistance if on the receipt of an order with the measure a photograph of the figure were sent, thereby ensuring accuracy in fitting and attention to the minutiae so necessary to the difference in figure. H. J. and D. Nicoll's Clothing Establishments are thus arranged:—For Gentlemen, at 114, 115, 116, 117, Regent-street, W. 22, Cornhill, E.C., London, and 19, St. Ann's-square, Manchester; makers of the well-known registered patent, shower-proof coats, the patent elastic strids trousers, &c., &c. For Ladies' riding habits, pantaloons de dames, 4-cheval, the patent highland shower-proof cloaks, measuring sixteen yards in circumference without seam, Scotch cloaks, cloth, velvet, and silk mantles and jackets, at 142, 144, Regent-street. For Youth, from three to fifteen years of age, at 29, 30, 31, and 32, Warwick-street, entering from 142, Regent-street, where youth can be completely clothed at the shortest notice. The new Knickerbocker suit, and le Breton costume, the highland dress, &c., &c., are kept ready in great variety.

FURNITURE.—A Great Bargain.—A Lady is desirous of disposing of her elegant WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, equal to new, price 38 guineas. Comprises a spring-stuffed lounge, easy-chair, and six chairs in tabaret, with chintz cover; very handsome chiffonier, with plate-glass back and doors, and marble top; marble, on cast-iron pillars, and other occasional tables to match; and a large chimney-glass, in richly-gilt frame. Also, the MAHOAGANY DINING-ROOM SUITE, in best leather, price 30 guineas; including set of telescope dining-tables eight massive chairs, and easy-chair. Also, a brilliant toned 8½-octave COTTAGE PIANO, in handsome walnut case, price 20 guineas.—May be seen at LEWIN ORAWOOD and CO'S, Upholsterers, 7, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge (seven doors west of St. James-street).

NOVELTY IN WINDOW-CURTAINS.—The CIRCASSIAN CLOTH CURTAINS, with rich Silk Borders, suitable for dining and drawing room, or library, 15s. each. The most effective article ever offered. Patterns forwarded.—BELGRAVE HOUSE, 15, Sloane-street, Belgrave-square.

GILT DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, of the most costly description, style, Louis Seize, recently in the possession of a Nobleman, in fine state of preservation, to be DISPOSED OF remarkably cheap, comprises 12 chairs, stuffed backs and seats, covered in rich brocade; 2 armchairs, superb sofas; 6 easy-chairs; and six occasional chairs, all in suite, and luxuriously upholstered; noble chimney and console glasses, of very large dimensions, in magnificent frames; unique marqueterie and walnut centre, card, occasional, writing, and coffee tables; splendid 8 ft. marqueterie cabinet, mounted with ormolu; a beautiful ormolu and marqueterie ladies' cabinet, writing table, and several other ornamental items; the whole forming a suite of the most costly and recherché character, well adapted for a first-class house or mansion, and is an opportunity rarely met with. Also, a magnificent Suite of OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE in morocco, in the Elizabethan style, including telescope table, 5 ft. 6 in. by 19 ft.; 8 ft. sideboard, with glass back; chairs, &c., &c., to be sold equally cheap.—May be seen at BELGRAVE HOUSE, 15, Sloane-street, Belgrave-square.

TO INVALIDS.—A Medical Clairvoyante will give a correct Diagnosis of Disease, with the means of Cure, whether the Patient is in London or any part of the Kingdom.—MÉDICUS, Library, Danbigh-place, Piccadilly.

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT MEDICO-GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS.—Remarkable extracts from the works of divines, physicians, and philosophers, citing cures of a most extraordinary nature, are given in the new Prospectus, sent free. Sufferers from rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, paralysis, indigestion, nerve debility, and their kindred complaints will, on reading it, be satisfied that the easy means by which they may effectually and permanently relieve themselves. Prices 5s., 10s. 6d., 21s., &c. For particulars see long advertisement.—J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 73, Oxford-street London, advertising Princess Theatre.

JOLLEY'S PULMONIC COUGH LOZENGES, prepared according to suggestion of an eminent Physician. A certain and speedy remedy for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Loss of Voice, Spitting of Blood, &c. They are free from all noxious ingredients, and may be taken by the most delicate persons. Their utility and superiority over all similar preparations is proved by their extensive sale during the last thirty years.—Prepared and sold by C. Jolley and Co., Chemists, Carzon street, May-fair, London, in boxes, at 1s. 1d. and 3s. 9d. each; and may be had at all Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

DR. DE JONGHE'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, prescribed, in consequence of its immeasurable superiority over every other kind, as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, CROUPS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, and ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

OPINION OF A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Author of "The Spas of Germany," on "Gudden Death," &c., &c.
"Dr. Granville has found that Dr. de Jonghe's Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."

Sold only in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; cupouled, and labelled with Dr. de Jonghe's signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
SOLE AGENTS,
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

MR. JEFFREY'S RESPIRATOR, with all the recent Improvements by him.—The wholesale agent to the manufacturers of Mr. JEFFREY'S RESPIRATORS invites attention to the following truths:—1. No prudent person could, on reflection (even as a matter of economy), trust vital organs on the safety of which life depends to any but the most perfect instrument producible by art. 2. Numerous and delicate combinations of metal of the quality best conducting powers are essential for construction in physiological and experimental science are well known. 3. Any other form of matter can only keep out cold by most injuriously retarding the entry of fresh vital air in breathing, and thereby undermining the health. 4. The name respirator owes its very celebrity to that perfect construction which has annually brought relief to the most inveterate and thousands of sufferers from attacks of the chest and throat. 5. When watertightness employed as a preventive of attacks by the atmosphere, it is especially valuable. Preventive Respirators for the month, dwarf, 9s.; hand, 10s. to 15s.; for the nose, the nasal, 15s. Curative Respirators—nasal, ordinary oral, 12s.; expandable oral, 21s.; for mouth and nostril, ordinary, 18s. to 24s. Procurable of the Agents throughout London and the Kingdom. Wholesale Agent to the Manufacturers, W. WHEELER, No. 37, Strand (W.C.)

PRIZE OF FIFTY GUINEAS.—The Committee of the EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION are enabled, through the great liberality of an employer (James Spence, Esq., of 78, St. Paul's Churchyard), to offer a PRIZE OF FIFTY GUINEAS for the BEST ESSAY on the SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY and EARLY PAYMENT OF WAGES QUESTIONS.
Adjudicators—The Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury, B.D., Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., and Benjamin Shaw, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
A Statement of Conditions to be observed by the competitors will be forwarded, on application being made to the Superintending Secretary of the Early Closing Association, 35, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.—Further HELP is sought to MAINTAIN this HOSPITAL, which is now FULL, in entire efficiency. Bankers, Messrs. Williams, Dawson, and Co., 120, Birch-lane. PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.

HYDROPATHY.—The BEULAH SPA HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT and HOTEL, Upper Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace. Particulars of Dr. Ritterbandt, M.D., the Resident Physician. Terms moderate.

LARGE COTTAGE, in KENT.—To be LET, for any length of time, a large unfurnished COTTAGE, called Greyberry, containing two sitting rooms and six or seven bed-rooms, and stables, and good garden. The situation is romantic and beautiful, four miles from the Epsom Station, S.E. line. Rent, £30 per annum. Apply to JOHN BOTTING, on the premises.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, &c.—An extensive assortment of ALABASTER, BRONZE, and DERBYSHIRE SPAR ORNAMENTS.—Manufactured and Imported by J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.—ELEMENTARY COLLECTION, to facilitate the study of this interesting Science, can be had from Two Guinea to One Hundred; also Single Specimens, of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London, W.G.

LONDON CARPET WAREHOUSE, WAUGH and SONS, 3 and 4, Goudge-street, and 65 and 66, Tottenham-court road, W.—Curtains, Portières, Chintzes, &c.

INFANTS' NEW FEEDING-BOTTLES.—From the "Lancet."—"We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the Feeding-bottle introduced by Mr. ELAM, 196, Oxford-street. They are quite unrivalled." 7s. 6d. each.

SECONDHAND GOLD WATCHES, by eminent makers, warranted genuine, accurate, perfect in condition, and at half the original cost. An unrivalled stock at WALES and McCULLOCH'S, 32, Ludgate-street, near St. Paul's, London.

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange.
No connection with 85, Cockspur-street.

FRODSHAM and BAKER, 31, Gracechurch-street, City, established 1809, Chronometer-makers to the Admiralty, Clockmakers to the Queen.—POCKET CHRONOMETERS, Duplex and Lever Watches, of the most improved construction, at moderate prices. Astronomical and other Clocks.

THE STAUNTON CHESSMEN.—Ebony and Rosewood, 15s. per set; Loaded, 25s.; finest African Ivory, from £13 15s. 6d.—J. J. JAMES and SON, Sole Manufacturers, Hatton-garden. Caution.—To guard against fraudulent imitations, observe each set bears Mr. Staunton's signature.

B.C.D. BOARD.—A new portable BACKGAMMON, CHESS, and DRAUGHT BOARD, containing within a space not exceeding that of a small pocket telescope the whole of the material—viz., boards, men, diceboxes, &c., for playing the three games. Invaluable to tourists. Price 12s. 6d. At most Fancy Repositories; wholesale, J. J. JAMES and SON, Patentees, Hatton-garden.

RINGLETS on Combs, Plaits, Braids, Bands, Wigs, Fronts, and every other description of Ornamental Hair, all of the first quality, of COLLEY Hairdresser and Perfumer, 23, Bishopsgate-street Within (corner of Crosby-square).

HAIR JEWELLERY.—H. RUSHTON and CO., Wholesale Manufacturers, 213, Regent-street, beg to say that they work Ladies' or Gentlemen's own hair into Rings, Pins, Brooches, Bracelets, Albert Chains, Watch-Guards, &c., beautifully mounted in solid gold, at 30 per cent cheaper than any other house in the kingdom.

FOR FAMILY ARMS send Name and County to the HERALDIC OFFICE, 44, High Holborn, W.C. Sketch, 2s. 6d.; in Colour, 5s. Official Seals, Dies, and Diploma Plates in Medieval and Modern Styles.

SOLID GOLD, 18-carat, Hall-marked, Sardonyx or Bloodstone RING, Engraved Crest, Two Guineas.—MORING, Engraver, &c., 44, High Holborn, W.C. Illustrated price-lists post free.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—ENGRAVING on Stone, Steel, Silver, &c., in accordance only with the laws of the Heraldic College and Garter King of Arms.—H. SALT, Heraldic Office, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

FOR FAMILY ARMS send Name and County to the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE, the established authority for emblazoning arms. Sketch, 2s. 6d., or stamps. Notice.—Many Gentlemen employ Persons who do not Engrave by the Laws of Heraldry. For the protection of the public the Heraldic Office engraving Arms on Copperplate for Books, &c., 15s.; 10s. Marking do, 10s.; Crest on Seals or Rings, &c. 6d. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s.—H. SALT, Gt. Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

CAUTION.—In consequence of attempts to deceive the Public, it is necessary to state the HERALDIC OFFICE and STUDIO is in Great Turnstile, adjacent to the Lincoln's Inn Hall and Library.—H. SALT, Lincoln's-inn Heraldic Office.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT? is a thought often occurring to literary minds, public characters, and persons of benevolent intentions. An immediate answer to the inquiry may be obtained, with a Specimen Book of Types, and information for Authors, on application to RICHARD BARRETT, 13, Mark-lane, London.

FREE TRADE in all BOOKS, MUSIC, &c.—2d. discount in the 1s. off all Books, Magazines, Almanacs, Diaries, Pocket-books, Maps, Prints, &c. 4d. discount in the 1s. off Music, post-free. A detailed prospectus sent post-free to all applicants. S. and T. GILBERT, 14, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C. Copy the address.—N.B. All warranted perfect in every respect, and precisely the same as if the full price were paid.

DAY and SON, Lithographers to the Queen, execute in the best style, on the most reasonable terms, and with dispatch, every description of LITHOGRAPHIC Chromo-Lithography, and Steel and Copper Plate Printing, artistic or commercial. Estimates prepared with promptness.
Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

NEW ART-UNION.—Limited to 5000 Subscribers.—For a Subscription of One Guinea will be given a Set of Seven of the finest large Line Engravings ever issued, the proof impressions of which were published at Seventy Guineas. They are of world-wide celebrity and undying interest. Each of the seven given for the Guinea subscription is of more value than the single print usually given by Art-Unions for the same sum. The Plates will be destroyed so soon as the 5000 sets are absorbed, so that each Subscriber will thereupon hold a property worth at least 10s. 6d. an impression, or 13s. 6d. for the set of seven; and, as no more copies can be produced it may be relied upon that before long the set will be worth £7 7s. or more. Upon application a set of the Engravings will be sent for inspection anywhere in London.
Specimens may be seen, and Prospectuses obtained, at Day and Son's, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

ERRATUM.—The portrait of the late Earl of Jersey, at page 400 of our present Number, has in a few copies been misnamed "the late Rev. John Angell James," whose portrait is given at page 392.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1859.

It seems probable that the Chinese Government will endeavour to relieve this country from the disagreeable and invidious duty of making war against it. With the cunning which is often found in connection with extreme truculence, the central authorities of Pekin have, though not as yet officially, expressed their regret at the "misunderstanding" that occurred at the mouth of the Peiho, where so many of our brave men were slaughtered, and thrown the blame, as was hinted even before the catastrophe, upon the people, who, in their hatred of foreigners as barbarians, were not to be controlled by the ordinary action or authority of the Government. In other words, they are endeavouring to escape from the disagreeable dilemma of a new war by representing that the opposition to the advance of Mr. Bruce was the insurrectionary act of a rabble. But if the Chinese Government, shrinking from the risk of another war against the most powerful nation of Christendom, really desires this explanation to be accepted, it can only be upon three conditions;—the punishment by the Chinese authorities, and in their default by the British, of the ringleaders in this act of rebellion;—a full and satisfactory indemnity for the loss of our

ships and men;—and, lastly, the free passage of our Envoy and his escort by the Peiho to Peking, as stipulated by the yet unratified treaty. Upon no terms short of these would it be consistent with the dignity of the British Government, or the future amity of the two nations, to be contented. Once and for all, if it be possible, the Chinese must be brought into conformity with the public law of the civilised world. This country will not and cannot afford to be in constant disagreement, if not on the verge of war, with China. Hereafter, if in good faith the Chinese Emperor, having received our Ambassador at Peking with all the honours befitting the status and the power of the nation which he represents, shall declare to our Government that the continued presence in the capital of a functionary of the kind is a source of discomfort to himself and of danger to the institutions which it is the policy of the empire to uphold, our Government, if wise, will yield the point, and only send an Ambassador or Plenipotentiary to Peking on special and exceptional occasions, when circumstances may render it advisable. To force a disagreeable Ambassador upon any Monarch is bad taste, to say the least of it, and would of itself be an act to justify the use of the obnoxious epithet of Barbarian, which the Chinese are in the habit of applying to us, as to other foreigners. If the presence of an Ambassador at Peking shall prevent the establishment of a better understanding between the two countries the sooner Mr. Bruce goes to, and retires from, the capital the better. But if the Chinese Emperor object only to a British Minister, and shall receive an American, a French, a Russian, or any other Envoy, then Great Britain will need no further evidence of duplicity and bad faith, and will be compelled by force of arms to insist upon the literal and absolute fulfilment of the treaty of Tien-Tsin. No party in this country desires war with China; but it is only a very insignificant party that will oppose a war if our Government be driven into it by any further treachery.

THE daily papers have been, for some weeks past, engaged in publishing to the ends of the earth the filthy rottenness of some portions of our electoral system. For many reasons it might be wished that the degrading details of the corruption prevalent at such places as Gloucester and Wakefield, and fifty others that might be named, could be hidden from the light of publicity, and that, in American phrase, so foul a skunk as this might be skinned within doors, without treating the whole world to a taste of its ill odour. But, as the advantages of publicity counterbalance in the long run its disadvantages, it is as well perhaps that in the cases of Gloucester and Wakefield the whole truth should be blazoned to the world, that Englishmen may blush, and, blushing, resolve that such scandal shall be met by the strong arm of the law, and by such an electoral reform as shall not only render bribery difficult but disgraceful. Fortunately both remedies are easy in the present temper of the public mind. If small constituencies are more corrupt than large ones, the obvious course is to disfranchise altogether some of the smallest and most corrupt—to consign them, in fact, to the limbo of Gatton and Old Sarum; and in boroughs too important to be disfranchised, but not large enough to be honest, to extend their area by amalgamation with others similarly situated; or so to lower and redistribute the franchise as greatly to increase the number of electors. The next remedy—which we have more than once insisted upon in this Journal, is to declare either the offer or the acceptance of a bribe to be a felony. If two or three men in the position of gentlemen and magistrates, like some who have been examined, to their own crimination, in the notorious cases already named, were, after conviction of the offence either by themselves or by their agents, sent to the House of Correction for a twelve-month, and subjected to the course of treatment which the unhappy Sir John Dean Paul had to undergo, some of the foul doorways of Parliament would speedily be purified, and many a legislator and aspirant to the Legislature would be richer both in purse and character. Public opinion among the upper classes has proved strong enough in our day—though powerless for previous generations—to put an end to duelling and to the once fashionable vices of hard drinking and profane swearing; and were a “gentleman” once sent to prison to have his hair cropped, to be dressed in the prison garb, fed on prison fare, and put to prison work, it would soon become as unfashionable to bribe needy men for their votes as to be seen drunk in the streets, or to interlard conversation with obscene oaths. A few more such exposures as those of Gloucester and Wakefield will settle the matter. It is even possible that these two will suffice, and that the Reform Bill which Lord John Russell, in or out of office, will introduce during the Session of 1860, will provide a machinery which shall reform the constituencies as well as the House of Commons. At all events, the friends of decency may be permitted to hope so.

THE “GREAT EASTERN.”—It is now determined to send the Great Ship at the end of next week to Southampton. The voyage to the United States is, consequently, deferred.

During the absence of the Court from Windsor great improvements have been made in the private rooms occupied by her Majesty in the Victoria Tower; several other apartments, including the library, have been made fireproof, and the Royal mews has undergone a course of thorough draining.

The Commissioners of Emigration have presented to Captain Johnston, now commanding the famous Black Ball clipper *Marco Polo*, a gold chronometer, as a recognition of his heroic services while captain of the emigrant ship *Eastern City*, burnt at sea near the Cape of Good Hope, in August, 1858.

A numerous party of cotton-buyers sailed from Liverpool for New York on Saturday last in the *Persia*, who propose to concert measures with the most respectable houses in the United States to put an end to the system of adulterating that article, which has of late years been resorted to upon a constantly-increasing scale. Sand is the ingredient used, and New Orleans is said to have disgraced itself more than any other port.

Mr. George Dickson, secretary and inspector of the Caledonian Bank, has obtained the appointment of secretary or chief officer of the Bank of Bengal. The salary, we understand, is £2600 per annum, with an official residence at Calcutta.

The annual dinner of the West Cambridgeshire and South Herts Agricultural Society took place on Friday se'night at Kneesworth. Mr. St. Quintin occupied the chair. Mr. Adame, M.P., and the Earl of Hardwicke were the principal speakers.

Advices from Alexandria to the 9th inst. state that the works of the Suez Canal have been entirely discontinued. The note from the Grand Vizier to the Viceroy of Egypt reserves to the Sultan the right of deciding the question of constructing the canal.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Arthur, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, arrived at Windsor Castle at half-past seven o'clock on Monday evening from Penrhyn Castle, North Wales. In attendance were Lady Churchill, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby, and Dr. Baly. A guard of honour of the 2d Battalion Grenadier Guards, with the band of the regiment, was at the railway station. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice had arrived from Osborne at one o'clock on the same day.

The details of the Queen's visit to Colonel the Hon. Douglas and Lady Louisa Pennant are given in another column.

On Tuesday morning the Queen and the Prince Consort walked in the Home Park, accompanied by Prince Arthur and the Princesses Alice, Helena, Louise, and Beatrice. The Royal dinner-party in the evening included the Princess Alice, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, Major Elphinstone, R.E., and Captain Grey, 2d Battalion Grenadier Guards.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice, drove in the Home Park. The Princess Helena and Princess Louise rode on horseback; and Prince Leopold took a carriage drive. The Prince Consort rode out on horseback, attended by Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros.

On Thursday the Queen, with Prince Arthur and the Princess Beatrice, drove out in a carriage and four. The Prince Consort came to London via the Great Western Railway, and, after calling at Buckingham Palace, visited the South Kensington Museum, returning to Windsor in the afternoon.

The Countess of Desart has succeeded Lady Churchill as the Lady in Waiting to her Majesty, and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cavendish has succeeded Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel as Groom-in-Waiting. Lord Camoys has succeeded as Lord in Waiting to the Queen. The Hon. Lucy Kerr and the Hon. Mary Bute have also succeeded as Maids of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty. Colonel the Hon. A. Hood has succeeded Major-General the Hon. C. Grey as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince Consort.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel the Hon. R. Bruce and Major Teesdale, left Buckingham Palace on Monday for Oxford.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has returned to town from Lytham Hall, Lancashire, where he has been staying on a visit to Colonel and Mrs. Talbot Clifton.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale and the Count de Paris have been staying on a visit to Count and Countess de Jarnac, at Thomastown Castle, their seat in Ireland.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere have been entertaining a succession of visitors at Combermere Abbey. The Field-Marshal was prevented meeting her Majesty at Chester by a severe cold, which confined him to the house.

Lord John Russell, accompanied by Lady John Russell and family, have arrived in town from Aberfeldie Castle, N.B.

Lord and Lady Aveland and family are passing the season at Normanton Park, where a succession of visitors are enjoying her Ladyship's hospitality.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador is expected in town in a few days from Paris. Madame Musurus and family are passing the season at St. Leonard's.

His Excellency Count d'Apponyi has returned to the Austrian Legation from a tour of visits in Scotland. The Countess d'Apponyi is at present in Hungary.

His Excellency the Marquis d'Azeglio arrived at the Sardinian Legation yesterday, from Paris, after a temporary leave of absence.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer left London on Tuesday evening for Holyhead.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—A matrimonial alliance is arranged to take place between Lord Charles Bruce, youngest son of the late Marquis of Ailesbury, and Miss Augusta Seymour, youngest daughter of Lady Augusta Seymour.—A marriage will also shortly take place between the Hon. Cecil Duncombe, second son of Lord and Lady Feversham, and Miss Eleanor Mills, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mills, of Camelford House.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT OXFORD.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at the Great Western Railway station on Monday afternoon at four o'clock, accompanied by the Hon. Colonel Bruce and suite. The attendance at the station was most numerous, and his Royal Highness was welcomed by a deafening burst of applause. At Frewen Hall a deputation from the city presented him with an address. At five o'clock his Royal Highness proceeded to Christ Church, in company with his private tutor, Mr. Herbert Fisher, the Hon. Colonel Bruce, and Major Teesdale. Among the noblemen and gentlemen present at the demery to welcome his Royal Highness were Earl Brownlow, Lord Hamilton, Lord Adair, Sir G. M. Grant, Bart., Sir Josh Bailey, Sir F. Johnstone, Bart., &c. The ceremony of entering having been concluded, his Royal Highness (who was several times vociferously cheered by the undergraduates) walked to the Vice-Chancellor's residence, facing Christ Church, and was duly introduced a member of that society by the Vice-Chancellor.—Frewen's Hall, which has been selected as the residence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales while pursuing his studies at the University, has undergone a thorough renovation during the long vacation by Mr. Wyatt, builder, St. Giles's, in this city, and is now being furnished by Messrs. Holland, of London, ready for his Royal Highness's reception next week. The hall is a plain old building, possessing none of the pretensions of an architectural character which are wont to be associated with the residence of Royalty; but the interior fittings have been carried out so as to secure the comforts of an English home rather than the elegance and luxuries of a palace. Although situated in the centre of the city, immediately contiguous to the Union society's rooms, it is so completely surrounded by buildings on every side as to secure for his Royal Highness the utmost privacy and seclusion.—The Prince of Wales attended, for the first time, on Tuesday, at the college prayers in Christ Church Cathedral, at 8 a.m. His Royal Highness inspected the Union Reading-rooms in the afternoon, on his return from a walk.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Isambard Kingdom Brunel, Civil Engineer, late of Duke-street, Westminster, was proved in the London Court of Probate by the four executors therein appointed—viz., the widow, the eldest son, Isambard Brunel, Esq., Sir Benjamin Hawes, K.C.B., and Dr. Seth Thompson, M.D.—The personality being sworn under £90,000. He thus disposes of his property.—To his eldest son, Isambard, he leaves an immediate legacy of £2500, and a further sum of £12,000 at the expiration of five years after his (the testator's) decease, he receiving in the meantime £450 a year during that period; to his other son, Henry Marco, £2500 immediate, and £8000 in five years, £300 a year in lieu of interest; and to his daughter £4000, subject to conditions on marriage. He leaves his books so that his eldest son may make a selection, but leaving to his youngest son all his drawings, illustrations, maps, plans, and such books as may be of assistance to him in his profession of a civil engineer; the remainder of the books together with all articles of vertu, plate, jewellery, trinkets, and the whole of the furniture, he leaves to his wife, and also a life interest in the residue of his property, and at her death it is to be divided in ten parts—five-tenths he leaves to his eldest son, four-tenths to his youngest, and one-tenth to his daughter. To Sir Benjamin Hawes he bequeaths £1100, and to Dr. Thompson £100. The will was witnessed by B. Elsdale, Solicitor, 3, Whitehall-place, and J. Bennett, 18, Duke-street, Westminster, and bears date the 3rd of Dec., 1853.

The will and two codicils of the Right Rev. Thomas Carr, D.D., late Bishop of Bombay, and since Rector of Bath, was proved in London, on the 1st of October, by his son-in-law, Sir John Wither Awdry, Norton, Wilts, and the Hon. Sydney Roper Curzon, of Tooting, Surrey, the executors; the personality in England was sworn under £3000. He bequeathed to his wife all his plate, jewellery, pictures, furniture, carriages, house, and money at the banker's. The residue of his property he leaves equally between his son, the Rev. William Carr, B.A., of Kuraheeh, in India, and his daughters, Elizabeth Catherine, the wife of the Rev. William Kew Fletcher, M.A., Chaplain of the Presidency in Bombay, and Frances Ellen Lady Awdry, the wife of the said Sir John Wither Awdry, and to their children. The will is dated the 9th of August, 1851. The first codicil, 1852, and the last codicil, the 11th of January, 1850.

The will of the Right Hon. Charlotte Susannah Dowager Baroness Suffield, who died on the 15th of August, was administered to on the 15th instant by her uncle, the Right Hon. Robert John Lord Carrington, the sole executor; the personality was sworn under £20,000. Various specific articles of jewellery are left to personal friends, and the residue to her relatives.

The long-pending dispute between the local authorities of Paddington and the Great Western Railway Company was compromised on Tuesday by the latter consenting to their property being assessed at £20,000 per annum.

COLLISION WITH AN ICEBERG AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The *Caroline*, Captain Melott, from Liverpool for Quebec, reports having struck an iceberg outside the Straits of Belle Isle. Four of the crew, fearing that the vessel would go down, jumped into the boat at the stern, and cut the tackle falls, when the boat went down, and they were all drowned. The remainder of the crew succeeded in working the vessel up to near Bio, where she was taken in tow by the steam-tug *Queen Victoria*, and arrived at Quebec on the 19th of September.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Pagus Tigrinus of the Romans, the asylum of Arnold of Brescia, the place where Bullinger abolished the mass and established the reformed religion—of course every schoolboy exclaims “Zurich!”—has had a new distinction conferred upon it. The Treaty of Zurich has finally ended the war which expelled Austria from Italy, or was going to do so if the Quadrilateral had not stood awkwardly in the way. That treaty, so far as the world is permitted to know, contains nothing of importance that the world has not been permitted to know already; it is, in fact, a formal expansion of the heads of peace agreed to between the Eagles at Villafranca. If there is anything satisfactory in the document, it is the recognition of the right of the Duchies to act for themselves. It is probable that an exceedingly fine opportunity will be afforded to Europe to note how treaties are to be interpreted and observed, for the complication of interests in the north of Italy increases daily. All good Italians cry for severe punishment on the assassins of the wretch Anviti, and the Dictator Farini, if at liberty to act as his feelings dictate, would probably string up by dozens the ruffians who perpetrated that foul butchery. But the agents of Austria are busily working upon the class, the lowest and vilest, upon whom the vengeance of law should descend, and the dearest hope of the ex-tyrant is that the rabble of Parma may make Farini's rule, without other aid, impossible. He, aware of the trap, naturally seeks to do his work in his own way, and therefore seems to do less than indignant Italy desires. It behoves all friends of Italy to afford the utmost moral support to Farini at this crisis, or he will be favoured with another kind of support that will, so far as Parma is concerned, tend towards the making of a large hole in the new Treaty of Zurich.

Her Majesty is once more at Windsor. The Prince Consort has visited the *Great Eastern*. The Prince of Wales is now an Oxford man, and listens to the rich voice whereof a very old song speaketh—

Tingle, tingle, tingle, goes the little bell at nine,
For to call the toppers home;
But there is not a man will leave his can
Till he hears the mighty Tom.

It may be observed that the Queen has, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge of the subject, done everything in her power of late to discourage, by her example, the preposterous extravagance of the dresses of her lady subjects. Wherever the learned eye of the reporter has had to notice the costume of the Sovereign, it has always been simple, elegant, and unpretending; while around her swarmed the fashionable slaves of the milliner, their garments expanded and bedizened in every ridiculous fashion which could add an item to the delightful documents that help unlucky husbands on their way to the Bankruptcy Court. If it really were her Majesty's purpose to give the milliners' distinguished slaves this delicate lesson, sensible men—and women—cannot be too grateful.

That Robert Stephenson should be laid in Westminster Abbey is the best proof that can be afforded of the general desire to do what honour can now be done him. Therefore, all who can recognise genius will be satisfied with the homage. But in France a more fitting site would have been found for the grave of a great engineer than in a Gothic church, amid statesmen, and poets, and priests. Some bold rock that commanded one of his own most magnificent works would have been chosen, and to the gigantic sarcophagus that would thus have been carved for him the eyes of millions, profiting by his labour, would have been directed as they passed his memorial. But, as we have no one in England to think of such things, or to heed them if they are thought of, the next best course is to lay our great men indiscriminately in the glorious old Abbey. Surely Brunel should also be there.

“October 21, 1805. The combined French and Spanish fleets destroyed by Horatio Lord Nelson, who was killed in the action that gave England more glory and strength than any sea-fight since the days of the Armada.” We have reached October 21, 1859. Those who visit Charing-cross may notice an incomplete monument to the hero of Trafalgar. Perhaps the best way to keep a great man's fame in the memory of his countrymen is continuously to neglect doing justice to him, and thereby to cause a continuous protest from the pens of those who command the attention of the people. Perhaps, however, the gallant Vice-Admiral Plumridge, who served in the defence at Trafalgar, may next year be able to say that the column is complete, as we now believe (in spite of allegations that the work is being done), that somebody is at tending to the matter.

England being the largest Mohammedan Power in the world, it may be assumed that she cannot be over-nice as to matters of practice among Mohammedans. But, on the whole, we incline to think that her Christian subjects would not have been displeased at some excuse having been found for Prince Alfred not accepting the invitation to the Court of Constantinople just at the moment when all the European journals inform us of the fact that the etiquette of that Court has made it necessary to strangle the newly-born baby of the Sultan's daughter. It is the rule to kill all male offspring of the children of the Sultan (or Vicar of Heaven); but it would have been well that one of the children of Queen Victoria did not needlessly visit where that rule obtains. Luckily, it is not Oriental etiquette to inquire after the ladies of one's host's family, so the Prince will hear nothing of the tortures of the poor young mother, so long in terror lest she should give birth to a victim, and, finally, in agony at learning that, a male child having been born, it had to be handed to a eunuch to be murdered.

Those who have not country mansions of their own are now rapidly returning to town from mansions they have hired. The visitors to Brighton, however, are enormously numerous. A considerable stir has very naturally been caused at Brighton by recent revelations on the subject of the bad drainage of important portions of the place; and though, of course, we have had the usual bursts of local indignation, from “our worthy This,” and “our indefatigable That,” which always meet any would-be reformer of a provincial nuisance, the case is virtually admitted in the declaration that Brighton is to be properly drained “when a system is agreed upon.” Meantime—and we make no apology for a hint on an important subject—let Brighton visitors obtain reliable information (not that of lodging letters) on the condition of the district in which they purpose to sojourn.

THE LEITH BURGHES.—On Friday se'night Mr. Miller, M.P., addressed a meeting of the constituency of Leith burghs. He at some length vindicated his vote for the Derby Government, and separation from the general body of the Liberal party on the no-confidence motion, and stated, in answer to a question, that, if Lord John Russell should bring forward a measure of reform similar to that sketched by him at the close of last winter Session, he should give it his most cordial support.

KNIGHTING THE LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH.—Her Majesty having signified her intention of conferring upon the Lord Provost the honour of knighthood previous to her departure from Edinburgh, the ceremony took place at Holyrood Palace last Saturday morning. The Lord Provost was in attendance at the palace at half-past eight o'clock, and was presented to her Majesty by the Duke of Newcastle, the Secretary of State. Her Majesty having commanded the Lord Provost to kneel, the usual form was gone through, and his Lordship rose as Sir John Melville.



THE TOWN AND HARBOUR OF HOLYHEAD, WITH THE "GREAT EASTERN" AT ANCHOR, SKETCHED FROM THE BREAKWATER.—SEE PAGE 187.

BANQUET TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE GREAT SHIP COMPANY.

THE great banquet given by the Directors of the London and North-Western Railway to the Directors of the Great Ship Company took place at the Royal Hotel, Holyhead, on Wednesday evening. About 150 guests sat down to the elegant repast.

The banquet was served at six o'clock. The Marquis of Chandos, chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company, presided; and among the noblemen and gentlemen present were the Marquis of Stafford, M.P., Lord Clarence Paget, M.P., the Lord Bishop of Bangor, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir J. Pakington, Bart., M.P., Sir Richard Bulkeley, Bart., M.P., Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., Mr. G. Carr Glyn, M.P., Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., Hon. Algernon F. Egerton, M.P., Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., Mr. T. Bazley, M.P., Mr. S. Beale, M.P., Mr. E. B. Denison, Colonel Gandy, Colonel Hogg, Captain Mends, C.B., Hon. John Ross (Canada), Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P.; Mr. R. R. Campbell, chairman, Mr. Alderman Bold, managing director, and most of their colleagues of the Great Eastern Ship Company; Sir Edward M'Donnell, Hon. C. S. Clements, M.P., Sir Andrew Orr, Colonel Biddulph, Sir R. M. Bromley, Sir E. K. James, Captain Robertson, Surveyor-General to the Marine Department of the Board of Trade; Captain Galton, R.E., Captain Huish, Mr. Booth, Captain Harrison, commander of the *Great Eastern*; Mr. Cawthell, general manager of the London and North-Western Railway; Mr. Stewart, secretary, and Mr. Carter, solicitor to the same company; Mr. Hawkshaw, C.E., Mr. C. Turner, Mr. Fowler, Mr. P. H. Muntz, Mr. Blake, Mr. Scott Russell, &c.

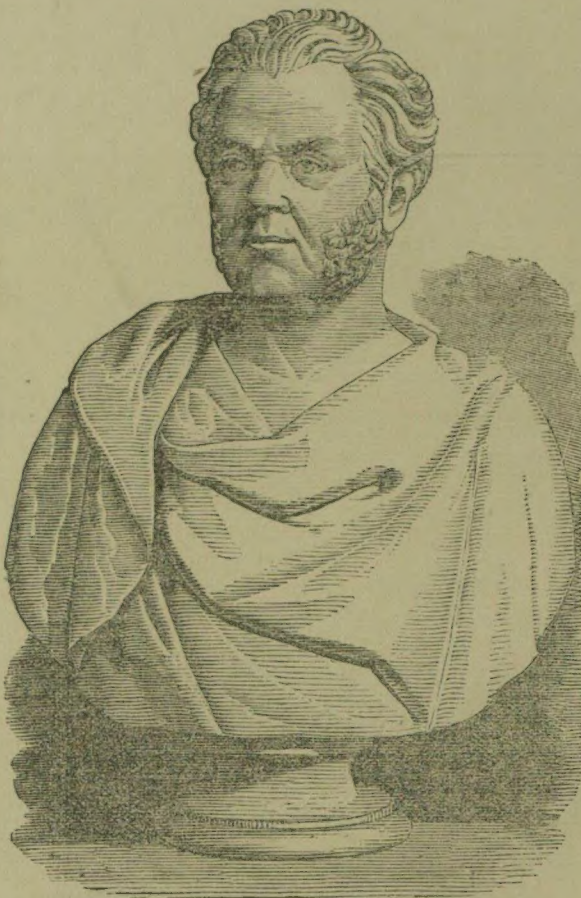
The usual loyal and patriotic toasts have been given and duly honoured, the Chairman proposed the toast of the evening, "Success to the Great Ship Company." The noble Marquis alluded in very feeling terms to the deaths of Messrs. Brunel and Stephenson, and concluded his address as follows:—"Was it not the wish of every Englishman that that magnificent specimen of naval architecture now lying in the harbour of Holyhead should prove a successful speculation? (Cheers.) Was it not a source of grief in every English house when it became known that on her first trip she had met with some mishap? Did not every Englishman feel it a matter of national honour that the ship should succeed? He could not but think that the step taken by the Great Eastern Company was one which, before long, must be crowned with success; and if so, it would prove that England was the first country to advance in shipbuilding as in every other mechanical art. He asked them to join with him and the North-Western directors in drinking hearty "Success to the Great Ship Company."

Mr. Campbell, the chairman of the company, returned thanks, and concluded by proposing "The health and prosperity of the Directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company."

The Chairman returned thanks, and proposed "The House of Commons," coupling with the toast the name of Sir J. Pakington. Sir John Pakington responded, and in the course of his remarks thus eloquently adverted to the *Great Eastern*:—"Gentlemen, before I sit down, let me say one word more, in which I feel equally confident that I shall have the support not only of every member of the House of Commons now around me, but of every member who belongs to that House. It is when I say, from the bottom of my heart, that I wish success to that great experiment the *Great Eastern* (Loud cheering). Let me say that I am one of those who have watched with the deepest interest this experiment from the commencement, and that I am one of those who have never despaired of its success (Cheers). We hear a great many reasons given why it cannot succeed. We are told now that the speed attained is not what it ought to have been. My belief has been that the great principles of naval architecture have no limit in their application except the limit of convenience (Hear, hear). I do not see why these principles are not as applicable to a vessel of 20,000 tons as they are to a vessel of 500 tons. I have no doubt, therefore, upon the subject of nautical success. The subject of commercial success may not be as certain; but of this I am sure, that the *Great Eastern* is one of the noblest and most magnificent conceptions which this age has produced, one of the most noble applications of the great power of steam, which has worked such a revolution in the affairs of the world of late years; and sure I am that in this, as in all matters of progress, we ought to wish the greatest success to the experiment (Cheers). I only lament—I was glad to hear the just tribute which my noble friend so feelingly paid to the memory of those great men, Stephenson and Brunel—and I do deeply regret that poor Brunel has not lived to see what I hope and trust is the certain success of that undertaking; and, in a national point of view, is there not reason for us to hope and believe that the day may come—the day may not be distant—when we shall be thankful to have a *Great Eastern* in which to place our troops! I have heard it said, in answer to this opinion, "No prudent Government would ever place so many eggs in one basket." But, gentlemen, if I am not greatly mistaken, in the months of August and September, 1857, when the mutiny was raging in India—when there was much reason in England to be apprehensive of the result—I believe that the Government of that day would have been too thankful if they had had such a basket to put as many eggs in as they could have got together (Laughter and cheers). I thank you most heartily, in the name of the House of Commons, for the kindness with which you have drunk their health; and I believe that I speak the sentiments of the House of Commons when I say once more that which has been already said, but which I know you will heartily respond to, "Success to the Great Ship Company!" (Loud cheering.)

The Chairman, in a laudatory speech, proposed "The health of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer." Mr. W. E. Gladstone, in a very eloquent speech, proposed the toast "Prosperity and success to the manufacturing and trading interests of the country." "Of those interests," said the right hon. gentleman, "we have beheld to-day in the harbour of Holyhead the most remarkable and conspicuous result. I am old enough to recollect when the largest ship that sailed out of Liverpool for a long sea voyage over the Atlantic, was about one-fortieth part of the size of the *Great Eastern* now floating on your waters (Cheers). I trust, with my noble friend in the chair, and my right hon. friend (Sir J. Pakington), that those who have, with such noble and lofty enterprise, entered upon this great undertaking, may receive the reward of their labours in an adequate commercial success; but of this I am quite certain, that they will feel that their daring has been beyond the measure of all ordinary daring, and in that very fact they have at once borne testimony to the character of the national spirit of this country, and have themselves deliberately chosen to become one of the most remarkable instances which has ever been placed upon record of the true nature of that spirit (Cheers). It has been said that the age of chivalry is gone; but there is something even of chivalry in the manly resolution in which the projectors of this great scheme have chosen to confront risk and difficulty, and to see whether they cannot achieve something not only greater, but far greater, than had been yet dreamt of, through the medium of a ship, on behalf of their country and of mankind, for there cannot be a doubt that if success is to attend that enterprise much will have been achieved both for their country and mankind; as, upon the other hand, there cannot be a doubt that if success is to be withheld or to be delayed, even failure in such an undertaking can entail no discredit (Loud cheering). My Lord and gentlemen, the prosperity of the trading and the manufacturing interests of this country is a subject much too vast to be handled in detail, even with all the latitude that your patience and indulgence might afford; but I certainly feel that it is a high honour to be called upon to mention such a subject in connection with the step at which the enterprise of the *Great Eastern* has now arrived, and the hopeful prospect which it presents; and likewise in connection with the fact that we appear here as the guests of the first railway company in the world, under the presidency of a man who enjoys the confidence of that company, and who, I am bound to say, is an honour to the order to which he belongs (Loud cheering).

After some complimentary speeches the meeting broke up shortly after midnight.



THE LATE REV. JOHN ANGELL JAMES.
SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 400.

THE LATE EARL OF JERSEY.

THE Earl of Jersey died at his town house in Berkeley-square on the 3rd inst. He was the elder son of George Bussey, fourth Earl, by his wife, Frances, posthumous daughter and heir of the Right Rev. Philip Twisden, Bishop of Raphoe. He was born on the 19th of August, 1773, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1794. He was made a D.C.L. of Oxford in 1810. He succeeded his father as fifth Earl on the 22nd of August, 1805. Lord Jersey was a Conservative in politics, staunchly supporting, however, the late Sir Robert Peel through all his measures. He has held office in the Royal Household, having been twice Lord Chamberlain to King William IV., and twice Master of the Horse to Queen Victoria. Since 1852 Lord Jersey retired comparatively into private life, only voting on urgent occasions in support of his party in the House of Lords. His Lordship was at one time a warm patron of the turf, and his horse Bay Middleton was a winner of the Derby. His Lordship was of a most benevolent disposition, and was a kind and considerate landlord. The Earl married, on the 23rd of May, 1804, Lady Sarah Sophia Fane (who survives him), eldest daughter of John, tenth Earl of Westmoreland, by his wife, Anne, only daughter of Robert Child, Esq., of Osterley Park, Middlesex, the eminent banker, and he assumed the name of Child before that of Villiers in 1812. His Lordship has had issue four sons—viz., Sir George Augustus Frederick, Viscount Villiers (now sixth Earl of Jersey); Augustus John, who married the Honourable Georgiana Kent Elphinstone, daughter of Viscount Keith, and died at Rome in 1837; Frederic William (73rd Regiment), who married Elizabeth, sister of the Earl of Athlone; and Francis John Robert, late of the 11th Hussars; and three daughters—viz., Sarah Frederica Caroline, Princess Nicholas Esterhazy, who died in 1853; Clementina Augusta Wellington, the beautiful, accomplished, and much-lamented Lady Clementina Villiers, who died on December the 5th, 1858; and Adele Corsanda Maria, wife of Captain Ibbetson.

On Tuesday, the 11th instant, the mortal remains of the Earl of Jersey were placed in the family vault, by the side of the remains of his mother and of his daughter, the late Lady Clementina Augusta Wellington Villiers, in the parish church of Middleton Stoney, Bicester.

THE FARM.

THE Leicestershire ploughing-match took place last week at Keythorpe, the seat of Lord Berners, and was attended by several of the neighbouring gentry and farmers, as well as agriculturists from a distance. The latter were not disposed to think so highly of the character of the ploughing, as the county men, but there was no difference of opinion as to the excellence of his Lordship's sward and drainage; and his Hereford cattle and Leicesters were seen to equal advantage. At Long Sutton, in Lincolnshire, £50 was offered for the best application of steam-power to ploughing. Mr. Fowler was unable to compete; Mr. Ricketts had not completed his engine; and the trial was between three forms of Smith's apparatus. Mr. T. B. Dring, of Gedney Marsh, won the prize, for the work done by what is styled Chandler's application, of Mr. Smith's principle. The improvement consists in the windlass being combined with the engine and driven by cog-gear direct from the fly-wheel shaft, by which arrangement the strap is dispensed with, and with it many hindrances which arise in wet and windy weather, when the engine and windlass are separate. From the drums, hung upon the hind axle, the ropes proceed through a double snatch-block, right and left, to the extreme corners of the field or space to be cultivated, the engine thus composing the apex of a triangle, whose base is formed by the implement's line of draught. All three engines were exhibited by tenant farmers in the neighbourhood, who are certainly not among those whom Mr. Gibbings lectured so smartly at Cockermonth (when he told the experience of his July visit to Warwick), as "plodding on in the beaten track of the Fell side forefathers of an age gone by, and running amuck against every improvement." The champion ploughing at Long Sutton was also very good, and the Hornsby, the Howards, and the Ransomes all entered ploughs. The former did not appear, and, well as Howard's man did his work, Ransome's was declared to be the champion ploughing. The *Mark Lane Express* mentions with disapprobation the plan of decorating the champion ploughman with a new hat encircled with flaunting ribbons. "To the champion's own friends," it says, "the effect must be positively alarming. Their first conclusion on seeing him so bedecked would be that he had 'listed.'"

At the Peterborough Agricultural Society's dinner there was a clamour somewhat akin to that of a Great Northern or Eastern Counties meeting of shareholders; when several speakers proposed to fuse their society into the Northamptonshire one. Such fusions are gradually becoming the order of the day. Little meetings too often only foster inveterate local conceit, unless they are most spiritedly conducted, and prizes given of sufficient value to induce stranger-guests to bring their cattle. The eye and touch of young farmers cannot be educated unless they once or twice a year, at least, see the best specimens in show-yards, and are taught, often sadly against their will, that the beasts which carry off their little society's prizes, and which, from lack of means of comparison, they think so

grand, are very moderate indeed, when they have All England to meet.

Mr. Brown, of Uffcott, sold his entire herd of shorthorns on Tuesday. Mr. Stafford made his ring close by the Swindon station, and thus many were enabled to have a peep of a couple of hours on their way to the great fair at Hereford. The graceful tribe descended from Killerly, a bull of Mr. John Booth, were very good, and numbered eleven out of the twenty-three. Gracful Vth made the highest price (85 guineas) among the females, and went, along with three other cows and the bull Botanist (by Velasco, a son of Crown Prince or Windsor), to the Earl of Aylesford, who is giving up his Devons and founding a shorthorn herd. The agents of the Australians bid smartly for Botanist, who made 130 guineas, and one of them secured The Pirate, a remarkably thick-fleshed, short-legged animal, for 43 guineas. A Mr. Ruck, from near Cirencester, was also a spirited buyer. The five bulls, three of which did not exceed eight months, averaged £54 12s.; and the females, £39 13s. 4d.; which brought up the general average within a trifle of £43. Mr. Brown intends to devote himself entirely to his well-known Hampshire Downs for the future.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE last Newmarket Meeting was singularly prolific in close contests, and none finer than the dead heat between Acteon and Pandora, in which the former, over the "first half of the Abingdon mile," gave away 32lb. We also seldom remember two dead heats for matches in the same week. Thormanby, in the Prendergast, quite recovered his Clearwell running with Contadina; and Aurora had not a ghost of a chance with Seclusion and Madame Eglantine in the 500 sov. Sweepstakes. Newmarket Houghton occupies all next week. The Criterion is the leading event on Monday, and great curiosity is felt to see if North Lincoln can carry 8 st. 7lb. and win the Cambridgeshire. Weight was no object to him at Goodwood; and we have seen Foig-a-ballagh, Hobbie Noble, and War Eagle second for this race in their three-year-old season, at all weights from 7 st. 11lb. to 8 st. 3lb. Artless, as all winners of the Cesarewitch invariably are, has become a high favourite; and it is said that Volta, who has been for some time in the betting, is in foal to Warlock. Sir Williamson Booth, the owner of Artless, is said to have won scarcely anything on the Cesarewitch beyond the amount of the stakes, £1844. He has raced for some time in a quiet way, and his filly was claimed by him for £50 after she had run in a selling race at Brighton. It is in these unlooked-for ways that all great coups are made.

The Beacon course hound v. horse match, which has been just made for 1000 gs., h.ft., between the Duke of Beaufort and the Earl of Winchelsea, for the Houghton Meeting of 1860, has created a good deal of conversation, and the three horses (which are to carry 8 st. 7lb. each) seem to be rather the favourites. As the horses and their five couple of opponents are to run wide of each other, it is difficult to understand how matters will be managed when they reach the Ditch Gap. People are asking whether Clark (who was originally a lad along with Nat the jockey in Cooper's stables) will be allowed to ride alongside of his hounds to cap them, as Cooper of the Cheshire did nearly a century ago, over the same heath, on that memorable day when, as the "Arley Lyrics" have it—

Bluecap and Wanton taught foxhounds to scurry.

Foxes are said to be pretty plentiful everywhere, and the scent favourable.

Mr. Rarcy has progressed from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and is giving his exhibitions with uniform success. At Edinburgh the Lord Provost and bailies attended, and were thus duly enrolled as honorary horse-tamers. One of his best subjects has been a horse at Brighton, which no man breathing before, by fair means or foul, could induce to pass a certain corner. It is a good thing for English grooms to have their inveterate self-conceit so successfully assailed.

Lucknow won the Calendonian St. Leger, but he had the good fortune to meet Canaradzo, the winner of the Biggar St. Leger, when the latter was sadly exhausted from an extra single-handed course. Mr. Campbell ran up with Canopy, one of the Beacon and Scotland Yet litter, which bids fair to be very celebrated before the season is out. The Brougham and the Spelthorne Club Meetings commence on Wednesday; Hajnton and Burton-on-Trent on Thursday; and Tarleton (O), Baldock Club, and Dirlton St. Leger, on Friday.

Full details have arrived of the match between the Eleven of England and the Canadians; and George Parr might well say in his speech, "We have seen cricket to-day; there was no gammon about it." They met the United States' Twenty-two at Hoboken on the 3rd, and the latter had to go in first. Alas! they only stopped in two hours, and scored 33, which left them 118 in the rear when the Eleven's first innings were over. As far as we know of the second innings, the United States were still 83 behind, with only seven wickets to go down. Carpenter played in the second match, and, like Hayward (whose batting has been styled "unnecessarily showy"), made a fine score. Their united numbers reached 59, and Wallas, the best of the American bowlers, got both their wickets; while Gibbs was alike lucky with Parr's and Caffyn's, who made 7 and 5 respectively. Jackson, in point of bowling, was quite the lion of the day (which was as warm as summer); and Parr was also in good force. Grundy stood third, with 20 in the score; and Jackson was not out.

IPSWICH RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Chantry Stakes.—Codicil, 1. Lady Georgiana c., 2. Borough Members' Plate.—Dapple, 1. Catherine, 2. Suffolk Handicap.—The Greek, 1. Pactus, 2. Innkeepers' Plate.—Lady Kingston, 1. Marmalade, 2. Racing Stakes.—Little Nat, 1. Marmalade, 2. Scurry Handicap.—Pactus, 1. Volatore, 2.

THURSDAY.

Welter Cup.—Commodore, 1. Pactus, 2. Members' Plate.—Clio, 1. Hermit, c., 2. Nursery Handicap.—Dapple, 1. Codicil, 2. Cup Stakes.—Delusion, 1. Commodore, 2. Queen's Plate.—Newcastle, 1. Catherine, 2.

KELSO RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—First Lord, 1. Ripon, 2. Stewards' Cup.—Nucleus, 1. Hamlet, 2. Roxburgh Handicap.—Gaspard, 1. Meg Merriles, 2. Kelso Plate.—Stockton, 1. Breeze, 2.

THURSDAY.

Border Handicap.—Nucleus, 1. Hamlet, 2. Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Ripon, 1. Harebell, 2.

A correspondent states that at the present moment there are ten spots on the sun's disc, and that they may be observed with a telescope of moderate power.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Thursday week, an adjudication of bankruptcy was made against Ernest Charles Jones, described as a printer and publisher of the *Cabinet* newspaper, but better known as a Chartist leader.

The *Advertiser* announces an impending secession of several clergymen from the Church of England. It states that the intending seceders are of Evangelical views, and intend to form a Free Church of England, but names are not mentioned.

A competitive examination will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners on the 8th proximo, when eighteen clerks will be competed for. The number nominated will be in the proportion of three to each vacancy. Candidates must have completed their seventeenth year, and be under twenty-five years of age.

A DIVING-BELL and apparatus were recently shipped from London for the Madras Government. An engineer, to superintend its working and instruct others in its management, accompanies it. It weighs four tons, has a movable grating at the bottom to prevent accidents from sharks, a set of air-pumps of the best construction, and a double set of glass lenses with gun-metal protecting gratings. The whole cost £392.

POOR RATES AND PAUPERISM.—One of the numerous Parliamentary returns relating to this subject was published on Tuesday. There are at present 14,709 parishes in England and Wales maintaining, or liable to maintain, their own poor; returns of pauperism are received weekly in respect of 14,421 of that number; 258 parishes, incorporated under Gilbert's Act, or still under the provisions of the 43rd Elizabeth, make no return of the number of paupers which they relieve.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

We bury Robert Stephenson in Westminster Abbey; but who is to write Robert Stephenson's epitaph? Will Lord Brougham remend his pen and try his hand and intellect at another epitaph? The Westminster-Abbey inscription on Watt is the work of Henry Brougham, Baron Brougham and Vaux, and very good it is in its way, "town talkers" tell us, except in one point—who is "the King" referred to in the inscription? Does my Lord Brougham refer to King George III., to King George IV., or to William IV.? We will answer the query in advance, for once, of *Notes and Queries*. The King Lord Brougham refers to in his otherwise well-worded inscription on James Watt was Mr. Thackeray's favourite, King George IV.

We are fresh from Westminster Abbey—that sepulchre of Shakspeare intellect and Rothschild wealth. And what a sepulchre it is! There, busy in the nave of the very *Naval* of the past, but still existing intellect of England, the busy mind of England is preparing a grave for Robert Stephenson. The gigantic mind that spanned at his father's railway speed the Menai Straits, is now no more. The hero of "the narrow gauge" lies by this time by the side of Thomas Telford. In John Bunyan's language, he has crossed the narrow strait which leadeth to — and Stephenson's coffin lies by the side of Telford's coffin. The two bridges—masculine works in their way—do not lie nearer to one another than does the coffin of the first President of the Civil Engineers of England to the coffin of his greatest successor as President of the Civil Engineers of Great Britain.

The younger Brunel should have been laid by the side of the younger Stephenson. But it has not been so ordered. "They do bury fools in Westminster Abbey," said Sir Godfrey Kneller on his deathbed; "do not bury me there." But there are great men in that great sepulchre of Kings and poets; and the remains in the flesh of a more useful man in his or any generation does not lie within its walls than those of Robert Stephenson. There can be no rivalry in the grave. Telford and Stephenson lie together in that narrow strait. But we are not mauling, we are for gossip.

A sad accident to a clever writer—to Mr. Samuel Warren—has given rise to many regrets out of Edinburgh and Hull. Has Mr. Warren to thank his "friend" in print who describes his happily little accident as of great consequence, but one, "notwithstanding"—we love the word—that leaves him in this enviable position, "that he is again able to write, but not without some effort." Did Mr. Warren ever write without effort or effect?

The admirers of Sir Bulwer Lytton—and he has many admirers—will be glad to learn the several divisions into which he has thrown the forthcoming library edition of his works. His forty-three volumes (there is light seaside writing) will be divided into four sections:—1. The Caxton Novels. 2. Historical Romances. 3. Romances. 4. Novels of Life and Manners. Sir Edward will live by his light division—his fourth.

Newstead is for sale—Byron's Newstead is for sale! John Murray should buy it. "Byron," the "Quarterly," and the "Handbooks" surely can find a sum more than sufficient for the fancy-price of Wildman's executors?

Lord Macaulay has made a fresh public appearance in print. The noble essayist (may we call him an historian?) is a liberal subscriber to the Ely testimonial to the late Dr. Peacock. Dean Peacock did good service to Ely Cathedral, and his name should be remembered. Lord Macaulay subscribes to the Peacock testimonial, and why? It is an appropriate one. The Peacock memorial will be the restoration of the octagon and lantern of Ely Cathedral—a noble work.

Of our accustomed "Quarterlies" the "new" Edinburgh is heavier than the "new" Quarterly. Edinburgh is not a dull place, but "Edina" printed in London has become a very heavy affair. What's Mr. Reeve about? Then, touching the "Quarterly," the allusion in the article on "Architecture" to Mr. Coningham (the member for Brighton), whose name is misspelt, was surely done in ignorance or with intentional offence.

We have been on board the *Great Eastern*. We have been on board the *Fox*. What a contrast! The former has to do its work: the latter has done it. But this is not the contrast in its full strength. The big ship is a ship of splendour and comfort. The little ship is a ship of squalor and—we fear to add what. The "to do" and the "done" are both noble monuments in their several ways. See both.

The Prince of Wales is fairly in Oxford, with Friar Bacon and Sir Thomas Bodley. He is under the shadow of Radcliffe's Library, and is busy with his books. Good luck to him! That boy-predecessor of Princes, King Edward VI., was a miracle—when only a boy.

Newcastle is in mourning. Newcastle is in purple and fine linen. The Tyne has lost her Stephenson; but the lads of the Tyne have won triumphs on the Thames and her vicinity. Within this month Newcastle has stepped southward, and has won the championship both on shore and afloat. Yes, for the first time, the hero of the Thames is a Tyne waterman; the hero of a foot-race—the champion afoot—a Tyne lad.

The death of Frank Graves, of Pall-mall, must not pass without a word of regret in print. Frank was a master in the art of knowing what was good in painting and engraving. He did not trouble himself—wise man—with your modern prints and your modern pictures. He lived in the past; and was the means of preserving, both for the public and for private collectors, examples of art not to be found elsewhere. The British Museum will miss him—every collector of note will miss him. He was very intelligent, very modest, and, when asked, very pleasantly and accurately communicative. A mass of information has died with him. His only rival in his line, Mr. Colnaghi, is, unhappily, no longer young. Who, then, is to supply Frank Graves's place? Mr. Tiffin, of the Strand; or whom? Let us remember that Frank Graves belonged to a generation of Latvases who dealt in art. When Vertue was collecting notes for Walpole's volumes there was a Graves busy about art in England. When Boydell was busy about his great engravings, there was a Graves busy in Boydell's own way. This same family of Graves has had a healthy and enduring influence on art from the reign of Reynolds to the presidency of Eastlake.

Shame to say they are about to alter the interior of Twickenham Church. The new Vicar asks for subscriptions to repew the seats sacred to Pope, to Walpole, to Fielding, and to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. This rage for so-called restoration surely must have run its length. We are as heartily sick of it as Lord Palmerston seems heartily sick of it. Here is a church with no mediæval feature about it—with no interest beyond the interest of association—about to be deprived of all its interest and all its associations. Build a new church, Mr. Vicar, and we subscribe—leave the old church alone, and we subscribe. Those noble old Queen Anne-like pews—fit for dresses of Duke and Duchesses, for the poorer dresses of poets and prose writers, for Maids of Honour and Ladies of the Bedchamber—why disturb them? There is a sanctity in association. "It is difficult (said a wit) to pray in a new church. I love the old. I am tired of Scott, of Wales, and of Willement. Take me to Stratford-upon-Avon, or take me to St. Albans; take me anywhere where I can commune with the dead as well as with the living." Sensible man.

MUSIC.

On Monday evening a musical entertainment was given at the London Mechanics' Institution in Southampton Buildings by the LONDON GLEE AND MADRIGAL SOCIETY, the proceeds of which were a donation towards the fund for purchasing the lease of the buildings occupied by the institution. It is highly gratifying to learn that this important and valuable establishment (the parent of all the numerous Mechanics' Institutions throughout the kingdom) is now in an improving condition, and in the way of surmounting the difficulties with which it has had to contend. The purchase of the land-lord's interest in the buildings of the institution is completed, and Lord Brougham and his co-trustees are thus relieved from their liability to pay a rent of above £200 per annum for more than a hundred years. But a part of the sum required for the above purpose has been raised by mortgage, and it is proposed to clear off this burden by further subscriptions, an object which, doubtless, will be promptly accomplished by the liberality of the public. There are now upwards of three hundred regular subscribers besides several hundred persons attending classes on geometry, English grammar, drawing, and various other branches of education. The London Glee and Madrigal Union having handsomely volunteered their services as a contribution to the fund for purchasing the lease of the buildings, the announcement of their performance drew a large assemblage, who filled the theatre of the institution on Monday evening. With this society our musical readers are already acquainted. It was formed at the beginning of this year, and acquired great favour by its excellent series of concerts at the Hanover-square Rooms during last season. The performance of last evening was similar to those concerts. The vocalists were Miss J. Wells, Miss Eyles, and Messrs. Baxter, Cummings, Land and Lawler. Mr. Oliphant, the distinguished secretary of the Madrigal Society—a gentleman who has done more than any man living for the promotion of English vocal harmony—gave great additional interest to the entertainment by the illustrative remarks and anecdotes to which he interspersed it. This new feature was introduced into the concerts of last season, and is one of the most attractive portions of the performances. Mr. Oliphant gives a vast amount of curious and interesting information respecting old English music; his manner is remarkably easy, animated, and unaffected, and his observations are enlivened by many touches of pleasant, genial humour. The part-singing of the above performers is unrivalled at the present time for precision, refinement, and beauty. Individually they have fine voices, together with great musical knowledge and skill, and collectively their training is so complete that they remind us of the great glee-singers—the Billingtons, Vaughans, and Bartlemans—of other days. Their programme of Monday evening was a fine selection of ancient and modern glees and madrigals, ranging from the thirteenth century to the present time, and their performances were received with a degree of enthusiasm which we have never seen exceeded in a public assembly.

THE THEATRES, &c.

OLYMPIC.—A new piece, entitled "A Husband to Order," was produced on Monday. It is an adaptation by Mr. J. M. Morton of the French stock-piece "Un Mariage sous l'Empire." The action takes place under the reign of Napoleon I. The *Baron de Beaupré* (Mr. H. Wigan), a returned refugee, finds himself compelled to obey the caprice of the Emperor, and consents to the marriage of his niece *Josephine* (Miss Wigham) with *Colonel Pierre Marceau* (Mr. G. Vining), who has risen from the ranks, notwithstanding the lady's dislike to a plebeian alliance. On no other condition, however, can the Baron receive licence to resume the family estates. The *Colonel*, by a military make-up and a dashing demeanour, manages to make himself sufficiently agreeable, and the lady at last sacrifices herself. But, though she is willing to put up with her husband, she is not with his relations, and two Breton cousins, *M. and Madame Philippeau* (Mr. G. Cooke and Mrs. Emdon) shock her with their vulgarity and freedom. The new-married bride vents her ill-humour on the *Colonel*, who, disgusted in turn, leaves her abruptly. After two years the report of his death reaches *Josephine*, and her late husband's brother visits her on the subject of his testamentary bequests. The gentleman commences to reprove the lady for her behaviour to the bridegroom; but the latter defends herself so well that she convinces him that the *Colonel* acted unwisely in departing without a previous explanation. The brother then, of course, throws off the disguise, and reveals the husband, who has returned to make the best of matters. He is readily reconciled to his wife, who, on her part, has long learned to endure the *Philippeaus*, and found them good friends. This little piece affords a fair opportunity for the display of talent on the part of all the performers in it, and was moderately successful.

STANDARD.—Mr. Joseph Proctor, the American actor, has judiciously resolved on testing his claims in characters belonging to the poetic drama. On Thursday week "Damon and Pythias" was produced for the purpose, and Mr. Proctor, in the former part, displayed a power of classical assumption and a fervour of passion that qualify him for a distinguished place on the stage. On Monday we saw him in "Macbeth," and can speak with approbation of his reading and general bearing. He has, however, a trick or two of elocution, which to English ears are peculiar. Occasionally he clips the word, and at other times leaps to an emphasis that gives an unpleasant shock to the nerves. He has a fine voice, and may safely trust to a level and harmonious delivery. However, he never rants, and his action is frequently majestic. The banquet scene was really powerful. Altogether, we are not quite sure that we have a better actor on the London boards.

SADLER'S WELLS.—A new play by Mr. Tom Taylor is, indeed, a novelty at this theatre, both in regard to the class of authorship and the style of drama. Though tragic in its argument, the form of five acts has been abandoned for the more facile three; and, though somewhat novel in its treatment, the theme is not original, but one adapted from the French, after the manner of less Shakspearean establishments. We are afraid that the morale of this is not altogether of good omen. Mr. Taylor's new production is indebted to M. Victor Hugo's "Le Roi s'Amuse" and M. Verdi's opera of "Rigoletto," and is entitled "The Fool's Revenge." The reader is now in possession of the plot of the new piece, which, in regard to its dénouement, is, however, slightly modified. The unfortunate daughter of the revengeful fool is brought into peril by his machinations, but is saved from it by the purity of her own character. She resists all the temptations of her would-be seducer, so that, when seated at his banquet-table, she refuses to touch his wine, and thus escapes the poisoned beverage, which he drinks to his own destruction. The scene is laid in the fifteenth century; and *Galeotto Manfredi*, the Lord of Faenza (Mr. H. Marston), is the princeling who so rushes on his own well-merited ruin. The Duchess *Francesca Bentivoglio*, his wife (Miss Atkinson), is the instrument of his undoing, and by his death avenges his infidelity to her bed. The daughter of the fool, here named *Fiordelisa* (Miss Heath), is an interesting character, and was earnestly played by her representative. Of course the fool himself is a character well-known to the stage, and was elaborately supported by Mr. Phelps. The poor, malicious jester is named by the present adapter *Bernuccio*, and the dialogue given to him is written with point and a profusion of learned allusions. His spite and his resentment peer through his assumed folly, and he teems with the desire to avenge on *Guido Malatesta* (Mr. Meagrenson) the loss of his wife. We cannot, however, like these idiot scenes, and still less the artificial style in which Mr. Phelps skips and draws through them. Some of the speeches are grossly sensual, and Mr. Taylor is inexcusable for having intruded them into the part. They are the mistakes, however, of a merely intellectual writer, who is compelled to substitute in his dramas sarcasm for passion. In the more pathetic scenes the actor, if not the author, was more at home; and in the home-scene with his daughter there was much that was admirable in the acting of both Mr. Phelps and Miss Heath. The effect of the new drama was much enhanced by the beautiful Italian scenery painted for it by Mr. C. J. James, some of which is capitally set, and enables the characters to manage their exits and entrances with specific propriety. The success of the production was unequivocal, and it will probably have a long run.

COUNTRY NEWS.

On Tuesday rejoicings of the old English character took place at Costessey Park, near Norwich, the seat of Lord Stafford, to commemorate his Lordship's return to the estate of his ancestors with his young bride.

At Leamington two brothers, named White, agreed to have some shooting, and one of them, Henry, was preparing to load a gun which had already been charged, when his brother snatched it hurriedly from him, and drew the trigger. An explosion took place, and Henry was killed on the spot.

The seat for Whitby borough which has been rendered vacant by the death of the late Mr. R. Stephenson promises to be contested in an exceedingly strong manner. There are already four candidates in the field—Mr. H. S. Thompson (chairman of the North-Eastern Railway Company); Mr. Alfred Seymour, of London; Mr. George Hudson (late M.P. for Sunderland); and Mr. Thomas Chapman, of London.

At Wrexham last week a man named Jackson, of very bad character, and a woman named Thomas, alias Rachel, were drinking together, when a dispute arose, and Jackson felled the woman to the ground with a tremendous blow in the face, which cut his knuckles. The woman died in a few minutes, and Jackson was taken into custody.

A great disturbance took place some days ago in Drogheda workhouse, an alarm being suddenly raised that mice had been boiled in the "strabout" of the paupers. A mouse's tail was produced from one of the basins, but whether boiled in the strabout by the cook, or placed there by one of the paupers for the sake of raising a grievance, is uncertain.

The choir of the Independent Chapel at Bridlington having recently introduced chanting into their service, all went on well until it occurred to the minds of some that chanting was not quite the thing in a Dissenting place of worship, that it sprang from Popery, &c.; the question was therefore referred by the minister to the votes of the adult members of the congregation, when it was soon disposed of. There appeared for chanting, 51; against it, 23; majority, 28.

The annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic was held in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, on Tuesday night. Mr. Pease, of Darlington, occupied the chair; and Sir C. Trevelyan, the Rev. Canon Stowell, and Mr. John Everett, were among the speakers. Resolutions were passed in favour of the principles of the alliance, and it was determined to carry on with redoubled energy the agitation in favour of a permissive bill for this country.

Some children last week having entered a culvert at Birchall Furnaces, Walsall, into which the surplus steam of the works was turned off, discovered some bones. A search was then made by the police, and the skeleton of a boy was discovered. There were some remains of wearing apparel, and a pair of boot-clogs upon the feet, but the flesh was completely off the bones. The presumption is that he got into the culvert, which was warm, for the purpose of sleeping, and that a quantity of steam must have been blown into it, by which death was produced.

THE SESSION OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION was brought to a close last Saturday. It was stated, at the final general meeting, that, during the week, 175 papers had been read; and it was also announced that next year the association would hold its sittings in Glasgow. Lord Brougham, in moving the adoption of the report, detailed what had transpired on Wednesday respecting the Liverpool financial scheme, carefully guarding, however, against committing himself to an unqualified approval of this new agitation.

A SURGEON CONVICTED OF HORSE-STEALING.—At Hastings Quarter Sessions John D. Hepworth, aged sixty-two, a surgeon of Pudsey, was charged with stealing a horse. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and further stated that he was a Cambridge graduate and had had good practice, but had lost it in consequence of ill-health, which had led to the use of opium, so that at times he was not responsible for his acts. He also said that a sister had been for six years in an asylum. A Pudsey surgeon confirmed his statement, saying that he had been under restraint, and was at times out of his mind, on which occasions he had a mania about horses. Notwithstanding this, and strong testimonials from the inhabitants of Pudsey, the prisoner was sentenced to eight months' hard labour.

CHARGE AND COUNTER-CHARGE.—A discreditable circumstance has occurred in Mayo, which was followed by cross summonses between the Rev. Mr. Goodison, a proselytising missionary of the Irish Protestant Association, and a Roman Catholic priest, known as Father Lavelle, which terminated in the former being committed for trial, and the latter being discharged "without prejudice." The squabble originated in Mr. Goodison, who had fallen in with his antagonist in the road, abruptly asking for his authority in Scripture to the title of "Father." This produced high words, and an attempt at violence on the priest's part, who was charged with endeavouring to ride over Mr. Goodison, and of summoning some labourers to attack him, when Mr. Goodison drew a pistol, threatening to fire it.

A NEW RAILWAY IN WALES.—A careful survey is in progress of a railway which is fifty-one miles long, and has been laid out with a view of completing a link of a direct communication between Manchester and Milford Haven via Llanidloes, Lampeter, and Carmarthen, and will probably ere long be to Wales what the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway has been to the north-west of England and its shareholders. Local meetings have been held in support of the measure, and Lord Lisburne, Colonel Powell, M.P., Mr. William Chambers, Mr. John Propert, the benevolent founder of the Epsom Medical College, and other large landowners, have undertaken to give the land at agricultural price, and take their compensation in shares, besides subscribing largely. The cost of the line has been estimated by Mr. Hamilton Fulton, the engineer, at £500,000.

RIOT AT BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.—On Monday se'nnight a riot of a singular nature took place at Spittal, at the mouth of the Tweed. The night had set in so thick as that the fishermen, who compose the great majority of the inhabitants of the place, were unable to go out in their boats, and, being unwilling to lose their time, the whole population, male and female, turned out and proceeded on a salmon-poaching expedition in the Tweed. The river bailiffs interfered, and a conflict ensued between them and the fishermen, in which the latter were victorious, for they not only succeeded in driving the bailiffs away, but captured and sunk their boat. A scene of great confusion ensued, and order was not restored till a late hour. Great difficulty will be experienced in recognising the ring-leaders in the riot, for these were, in order to escape detection, arrayed in the habiliments of their wives.

A WHOLE FAMILY POISONED.—A family, named Penfold, consisting of a husband and wife and six children, living in the neighbourhood of Staplehurst, Kent, were taken suddenly ill a few days ago. A medical man was called in, but was unable to check the complaint, and one child died, then a second, and a third, and subsequently the mother died also. The husband and the other children were then, by the advice of the medical man, removed to the union, and have since been gradually recovering. A woman, named Cook, residing next door, who went to assist, was also taken ill, and, it being thought that the disease was infectious, Cook's family were removed from the house, and it was thoroughly cleansed. They then returned, when after dinner the family were taken suddenly ill, with symptoms similar to those observed in the case of the Penfolds. Upon the husband making inquiries of the wife, he found the water used for cooking the dinner was taken from a tub at the back door, which had previously been used for sheep-dipping composition, and which poisonous mixture had impregnated the water, thus causing the death of four persons, and placing in jeopardy the lives of several others.

HALIFAX MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—Last Saturday evening a soirée of the members of this institute was held in the commodious building erected three years ago for their accommodation. Lord Brougham, on taking the chair, received a cordial welcome from the audience, as also did the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Frank Crossley, M.P., and others, as they made their appearance on the platform. Besides the gentlemen already named, there were present the Mayor of Halifax, Mr. E. Baines, M.P., Mr. J. Whitworth (the president of the institution), and Mr. J. Stansfield (vice-president). Mr. Stansfield having read the report of the directors, a number of prizes and certificates granted by the Society of Arts were distributed. The meeting was addressed by Lord Brougham, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. E. Baines, M.P., and others; and a subscription list was opened to clear the institution of its financial difficulties. Among the principal subscribers were Mr. F. Crossley, £500; Mr. John Crossley, £400; Mr. Joseph Crossley, £300; Mr. John Whitworth, £200; Sir Charles Wood, £100; Mr. James Stansfield, £40; Mr. James Stansfield, jun., M.P., £20; Mr. H. W. Ripley, £25. These, with several other sums, made a total sum subscribed of £1570. A general canvass of the town will take place to make up the amount needed.

TESTIMONIAL.—The seventy-eighth annual festive gathering of gentlemen who received their education at the Manchester Free Grammar School took place at the Palace Hotel, on Wednesday se'nnight, when a handsome service of plate was presented to the Rev. Nicholas Germon, M.A., the late High Master of the school. The Rev. William Anderson Smith presided, and on his right sat the Rev. Nicholas Germon; Mr. W. H. Shaw was the vice-president. The health of the late High Master was drunk in bumpers, with enthusiastic cheers, on the occasion. The testimonial, which was supplied by Messrs. Olivant and Botsford, consisted of the following articles, all of silver:—A claret-jug, bearing the school arms, and an inscription; cruet-stand, egg-stand, four massive corner dishes, and a bread-basket, the weight of which altogether amounted to 330 ounces. The inscription on the claret-jug was as follows:—"Presented, with other plate of the value of 200 guineas, to the Rev. Nicholas Germon, M.A., on retiring from the office of High Master of the Manchester Free Grammar School, which he held for nearly eighteen years, and after a faithful discharge of the arduous educational duties at the same place during the long period of thirty-eight years, by old alumni of the school, in token of their affectionate regard for his many estimable personal qualities, and in acknowledgment of their gratitude for his unwearied attention to the welfare of all committed to his charge.—October 12, 1859."



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO NORTH WALES.—PENRHYN CASTLE, THE SEAT OF COLONEL THE HON DOUGLAS PENNANT.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO NORTH WALES.

HER MAJESTY'S PROGRESS
FROM THE NORTH.

THE Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice and the Princess Helena, left Holyrood at a quarter before nine o'clock last Saturday morning, and, escorted by a detachment of light dragoons, proceeded through the park to St. Margaret's station, where the Royal train was in waiting to convey her Majesty to North Wales. As the Queen took her departure from the palace the Royal standard was lowered from over the principal gateway, and a salute was fired at the same moment from the castle.

The progress of the Royal party from Holyrood to St. Margaret's was witnessed by a great many spectators, by whom the Queen was everywhere greeted with marks of respectful and loyal affection. At St. Margaret's the Duke of Buccleuch, Viscount Melville, and some local celebrities were in attendance to pay their respects to her Majesty. The Duke of Newcastle accompanied the Queen as Secretary of State in attendance. The Royal train was under the special direction of Mr. Cawkwell, general manager of the London and North-Western Railway. The Marquis of Chandos, chairman of the same company, was also present to accompany her Majesty from the Scottish capital to Bangor.

The train moved from St. Margaret's station precisely at the hour appointed (nine o'clock), passing Waverley-bridge station five minutes later, and entering upon the Caledonian Railway by the Haymarket Junction at ten minutes after nine o'clock. The journey southwards by Mid Calder and Carnwath to Thankerton was accomplished in about an hour, and at a quarter after ten o'clock the train made its first stoppage at Abington, where the boiler was replenished. Again in motion, Beattock summit was crossed by the Royal travellers at half-past ten o'clock, and a pleasant run through this romantic district brought her Majesty to the border station of Gretna at half-past eleven. The city of Carlisle was reached at a quarter to twelve o'clock. The London and North-Western Railway proper commencing at this point, a change of engines took place, and the Royal party henceforward were under the sole charge of Lord Chandos and his officers. The Royal borough of Lancaster, selected as a convenient point for the Queen to partake of luncheon, was approached at a little after two o'clock, and here the Royal party were allowed half an hour for refreshment. The Corporation were out *en grande tenue*, and the formality of presenting an address through the Mayor was performed. From Lancaster the train proceeded, via Preston and Warrington, through the heart of the manufacturing districts, diverging at the latter place towards the ancient city of Chester, which was reached at four o'clock. After a short delay, to take in water, during which the Mayor and Corporation availed themselves of the opportunity of handing into the Royal carriage a loyal address to her Majesty, the train again left, en route for Bangor.

The Queen had had a previous opportunity of viewing the picturesque scenery and remarkable engineering works on this railway on the occasion of visiting Ireland some years since, but her Majesty's attention was frequently arrested during the journey by the objects of interest everywhere presenting themselves. After leaving the city the railway crosses, first, the Ellesmere canal, and then, running between the Rhodoe, famed as Chester racecourse, and the docks of the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway Company, is carried over the River Dee by a viaduct of forty-seven arches. Entering Flintshire, the railway runs for several miles parallel with the river. On the right is an extensive tract of land called Sealand, inclosed from the sea more than a century ago by the River Dee Commissioners. On the left, in the distance, are seen the mountains above the Vale of Clwyd, the highest of the range having on its summit a column, erected by subscription, to commemorate the jubilee of George III. Passing the Queen's Ferry station with Hawarden Castle on the left, the railway now passes through several deep cuttings into a short tunnel, on emerging from which a full view is obtained of the estuary of the Dee, and the peninsula of Wirral, situated between the Dee and the Mersey. Before reaching Flint, which is the next station, the Halkin mountains, a rich mineral tract, are passed. The stations of Bagillt, Holywell, Mostyn, and Prestalyn follow in succession, the Point of Aire lighthouse being visible from the latter on the right. Rhyl, a new and rising watering-place on this coast, is now passed, and at Abergele, the next station, the county of Denbigh is entered. The Penmaen Rhos tunnel, 1630 feet long, through limestone rock, is next traversed, on emerging from which the Great Ormeshead is seen upon the right. The Conway tubular bridge, over the river of that name, brings the railway to the picturesque station under one of the ancient castle walls. Onwards the railway is carried under one of the ancient towers of the castle, and thence through deep cuttings and across the Conway marsh to the Penmaenbach tunnel, 680 yards in length, through flinty rock. The Penmaen Mawr tunnel, under the celebrated hill bearing that name, is next traversed, and on leaving it a capital view is obtained of Puffin Island, on the eastern extremity of Anglesea. From Aber station, Beaumaris, also on the Anglesea coast, is seen; and here the Rivers Ogwen and Ceid are crossed by viaducts. From the former her Majesty was able to obtain a capital view of her destination—Penrhyn Castle, the castellated turrets of which are seen embosomed in trees only a short distance from the railway on the right hand. The Bangor tunnel, a thousand yards in length, is next traversed, and at its western



PENRHYN CASTLE, FROM THE RAILWAY VIADUCT, LLANDEGAI.

extremity is situated the station for this ancient town. On the present occasion it was tastefully fitted up with evergreens and festoons of autumnal flowers. The platform was covered with crimson cloth, and a number of respectable inhabitants of the vicinity were admitted to witness the arrival of the Queen.

RECEPTION OF THE ROYAL PARTY AT BANGOR.

On it becoming known that her Majesty and the junior members of the Royal family would pass through Bangor on their way to Penrhyn Castle the authorities and leading inhabitants of the city were called together, and a committee was formed to make the necessary arrangements for their reception. The entire route from the railway station to Port Penrhyn was decorated. Triumphant arches were erected and the houses festooned in all the leading thoroughfares, and during the greater part of the day hundreds of persons were engaged in the work of decoration. Towards the afternoon the labour was completed, and the whole line of route, extending over a distance of nearly two miles, presented the appearance of a grand floral arcade.

One arch thrown across the street at the entrance to Hiral attracted more than ordinary attention. It consisted of a model of the tubular bridge, with its massive pillars, and a lion on each side, carved in Malta stone, and draped in black, forcibly reminding the spectators

Arms and the entrance to the park was lined by the members of the various benefit clubs in the city; and adjoining the gate spacious platforms were erected for the use of the children of the several schools belonging to the parish of Llandegai, supported by Colonel Pennant.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT PENRHYN CASTLE.

Arrived at the Park, the Royal visitors entered by the port-lodge, and proceeded up the main drive to the castle, a distance of nearly a mile. On each side of the drive were stationed the quartermen of Penrhyn, to the number of two thousand, with their band, and as her Majesty approached the castle she was greeted by the united voices of this host of workmen. On arrival at the grand entrance the Royal party were received by Colonel Pennant, Lady Louisa Pennant, the Earl of Derby, and other distinguished visitors.

The dinner party in the evening included, in addition to the Royal family, the Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley, Earl and Countess of Effingham and Lady Maria Howard, Dowager Countess of Morton, Lady Alice Douglas and Lady Gertrude Douglas, Earl and Countess of Euston, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Lord Newborough, Sir R. B. Williams Bulkeley, Bart., Major-General Grey, Colonel Ponsonby, Sir George Seymour, Colonel and Mrs. Hogg, Captain Arthur Douglas, R.N., Captain Pennant, the Misses Pennant, the



PENRHYN CASTLE, FROM THE MENAI STRAIT.

of the departed and much-lamented genius who projected the original. The railway station at Bangor was gaily adorned with evergreens and devices, and special accommodation was provided for the arrival of the illustrious visitors. A guard of honour, consisting of three companies of the 96th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cathcart, was placed near the platform, and a body of Pensioners from Chester, under Captain Hunter, were also in attendance.

At forty minutes past five, the time appointed, the Royal train entered the station, and on the Royal party alighting they were received by Sir Richard B. Williams Bulkeley, Bart., Lord Lieutenant; the Hon. Colonel Pennant, the Lord Bishop of Bangor (Dr. Campbell), Colonel Wilbraham, General Cartwright, Captain Mentz, C.B., Lieutenant Bickford and Mr. Chamberlain, of H.M.S. *Hastings*, and the leading gentry of the city and neighbourhood. Leaving the station, her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Royal family, and suite entered carriages which were in readiness, and, escorted by a troop of the Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry, proceeded along the High-street towards Penrhyn, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the thousands who had assembled in the vicinity of the railway station. Along the entire route, a distance of nearly two miles, the same enthusiasm was manifested by the people, and, from the immense concourse which filled the streets, it was with some difficulty a passage was cleared for the Royal cortège. The road between the Penrhyn

Duke of Newcastle, &c. At dusk the city was illuminated, and a night a grand display of fireworks took place on Garth-hill.

On Sunday her Majesty and the Royal family attended Divine service in the chapel attached to the castle. Prayers were read by the Rev. W. C. Totton, and the sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Bangor.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE CONSORT TO THE "GREAT EASTERN."

On Monday morning, at a quarter to eight o'clock, the Prince Consort, accompanied by Captain the Hon. Arthur Douglas, R.N., Admiral Sir George Seymour, and the Equerries in attendance, left Bangor to inspect the *Great Eastern* steam-ship. The Prince was received at the railway station by the Marquis of Chandos, chairman of the North-Western Company, and by Mr. Cawkwell, general manager of the line, under whose direction his Royal Highness was conveyed to Holyhead in a special train, which performed the distance of twenty-five miles in thirty-three minutes. On arriving at the pier-head the Prince was received by Mr. Campbell, chairman, and Mr. Bold, managing director of the Great Ship Company, by whom his Royal Highness was conducted on board a small steamer, which immediately put off for the ship. After steaming round the vessel, the vast proportions of which were observed to great advantage as she lay at anchor within the breakwater, only a short distance from H.M.S. *Hastings*, which saluted his Royal Highness' arrival

WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS,

FIFTH. Ladies or Gentlemen wanted on a business.
O. MYAMI, 10. Peak-street, Regent-street, W. ; or Parcels being sent,
the netmos value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1830.

CHAPPELL AND CO'S NEW AND POPULAR MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

49 AND 50, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

FAVOURITE DANCE MUSIC.

D'ALBERT'S GARIBALDI GALOP. price 3s., just published, beautifully illustrated in colour.

D'ALBERT'S OFF TO CHARLESTOWN QUADRILLE. New Set by this popular Composer, introducing 1st of Charleston, Johnny Bando, Twist on a Sunday Morning, Irish Emigrant, I'm Leaving Thee inorrow, &c. Price 3s.

D'ALBERT'S REIGNING BEAUTY WALTZ, beautifully illustrated by BRANDARD. Price 4s. Solo or Duet, post-free.

D'ALBERT'S WEST-END POLKA. splendidly illustrated in colour by BRANDARD. Price 3s.

D'ALBERT'S ZURICH QUADRILLES. beautifully illustrated by BRANDARD. Price 4s. Solo or Duet, post-free.

D'ALBERT'S BO-PEEP QUADRILLES. introducing the celebrated Nursery Rhymes. The most popular set for young people. 15th Edition. Price 3s., post-free.

D'ALBERT'S BONNIE DUNDEE QUADRILLE, on Scotch Air. The most popular set ever written. 50th Edition, illustrated in colour. 4s.

D'ALBERT'S ENGLAND QUADRILLE. The celebrated set, on favourite English Airs. 40th Edition. Solo or Duet, 4s.

D'ALBERT'S CAMERONIANS: a Quadrille on Jacobite Tunes. 15th Edition. 2s.

D'ALBERT'S WEDDING QUADRILLES on the CHRISTY MINSTRELS' MELODIES. 10th Edition of this very popular set. Price 3s.; Duet, 4s.; Septet, 2s.; Orchestra, 3s., post-free.

D'ALBERT'S COURT OF ST. JAMES QUADRILLES. 10th Edition of this beautiful set just published. Price 4s. Solo or Duet; Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s.

D'ALBERT'S SULTAN'S POLKA. The 150th Edition of this celebrated Polka. Price, Solo or Duet, 3s.

D'ALBERT'S SOLDIER'S POLKA. "A rival to 'The Sultan's,' by the same popular Composer." 2s.

D'ALBERT'S YOUNG ADMIRAL POLKA. With Portrait of Prince Alfred. 3s.

D'ALBERT'S FRENCH POLKA. Scotch Polka, and English Polka, each 3s.

D'ALBERT'S KING PIPPIN POLKA. The 50th Edition. 2s.

D'ALBERT'S CLUB POLKA. Just published. 2s.

D'ALBERT'S VIOLENTE WALTZ. the most favourite of all the celebrated Valse a deux temps by this popular Composer. Price 4s. Solo or Duet, post-free.

D'ALBERT'S JOAN OF ARC VALSES. just published, beautifully illustrated in colour by BRANDARD. Price 4s., post-free.

D'ALBERT'S ROSEBUD WALTZ. beautifully illustrated by BRANDARD. Price 4s. Solo or Duet, post-free.

D'ALBERT'S MEDORA WALTZ. illustrated in colour. Solo or Duet, 4s.

D'ALBERT'S MOUNTAIN DAISY WALTZES. "The most favourite of M. D'Albert's charming valse a deux temps."—Musical Review. Price 4s.

D'ALBERT'S LILY OF THE VALLEY WALTZ. The 50th Edition of this favourite Waltz. Price 4s.

D'ALBERT'S FAUST WALTZ. The 100th Edition of the most popular Waltz ever published. Price 4s.

D'ALBERT'S DEWDROP VALSE. The 65th Edition. Price 4s.

D'ALBERT'S VENICE QUADRILLES. beautifully illustrated by BRANDARD. Price 3s.; Duet, 4s.; Orchestra, 2s.; Septet, 2s., post-free.

D'ALBERT'S VESTRIATHAN GALOP. Price 3s. Solo or Duet; Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s., post-free.

D'ALBERT'S SUBMARINE GALOP. Price 3s. Solo or Duet; Full Orchestra, 3s.

D'ALBERT'S PICTORIAL QUADRILLES. 1. Cinderella. 2. Cock Robin. 3. Whittington. The above sets have six beautiful illustrations in colour, by BRANDARD, one on the title, and one on each of the figures; specially adapted for Presents. Price 4s. each, Solo or Duet.

D'ALBERT'S MARTHA VALSES. containing all the best Melodies in this popular Opera, as performed at Buckingham Palace. Price 4s.; Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s.

D'ALBERT'S SAILOR PRINCE POLKA. illustrated by BRANDARD. Price 3s., post-free.

D'ALBERT'S MUSIC FOR ORCHESTRE. To meet the general desire, the price of these popular works has been reduced to 2s. the Full Orchestral Parts, Small Orchestra, 2s. Just published, "Macbeth (Verdi) Quadrilles," "Zurich Quadrilles," "West-end Polka," "Submarine Galop," "Reigning Beauty Waltz," "Garibaldi Galop," "Rosebud Waltz," "Off to Charleston Quadrille."

D'ALBERT'S OPERATIC QUADRILLES. The whole illustrated by BRANDARD. Solos, price 3s.; Duets, 4s.

Verdi's Macbeth. 1. Trovatore. 2. La Traviata. 3. Lucia Miller. 4. Oberon. 5. Fra Diavolo. 6. Il Giuramento. 7. Guillaume Tell. 8. Rigoletto. 9. Don Pasquale. N.B. A complete list of M. D'Albert's popular works will be sent on application to CHAPPELL and Co.

POPULAR PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' ENGLISH MELODIES, arranged for the Pianoforte by this favourite Composer. Price 3s. each; or, as Duets, 3s. 6d., post-free.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' IRISH MELODIES. Price 3s. each; or, as Duets, 3s. 6d., post-free.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' SCOTCH MELODIES. Price 3s. each; or, as Duets, 3s. 6d., post-free.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' MONASTERY. "One of the most attractive of Mr. Richards' charming nocturnes for the pianoforte." Price 3s.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' VESPER HYMN. 6th Edition. Arranged for the pianoforte. Price 3s.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' CHRISTY MINSTREL MELODIES, brilliantly arranged for the Pianoforte:—
I'm leaving thee in sorrow, Annie .. 2 6
Beautiful Star .. 2 6
Come where my love lies dreaming .. 2 6
O'er the hills, Jessie .. 2 6
Tell the Bell .. 2 6
Old Folks at Home .. 2 6

BRINLEY RICHARDS' JUANITA. The Hon. Mrs. NORTON's popular Song. Arranged for the Pianoforte. Price 2s. 6d., post-free.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' WEBER'S LAST WALTZ. New arrangement of this popular piece. Played by the composer with the greatest success. Price 3s., post-free.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' COMPLETE TUTOR for the PIANOFORTE. The best, the newest, and cheapest of all instruction books—containing elementary instructions, scales, exercises, and a great variety of the most popular themes as progressive lessons. Sixty pages, full of music, price 2s., post-free. N.B. A List of Brinley Richards' Popular Pieces will be sent on application to Chappell and Co.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' LAST PIECE, BEETHOVEN'S "KNOW'ST THOU THE LAND?" Arranged for the Pianoforte. Price 2s. 6d.

OSBORNE'S ENGLAND. Fantasia on favourite English Airs for the Pianoforte. Price 3s. 6d., post-free.

OSBORNE'S IRELAND. Fantasia on favourite Irish Airs for the Pianoforte. Price 3s. 6d., post-free.

OSBORNE'S SCOTLAND. Fantasia on favourite Scotch Airs for the Pianoforte. Price 3s. 6d., post-free.

OSBORNE'S FRANCE. Fantasia on French Airs for the Pianoforte. Price 3s. 6d., post-free.

OSBORNE'S EVENING DEW. Morceau de Salon. "Perhaps the most elegant piano piece Mr. Osborne has ever written."—Musical Review. 10th Edition. Price 3s.

OSBORNE'S SUNBEAM. Morceau de Salon. 3rd Edition. 2s.

OSBORNE'S MARCHE MILITAIRE. The 5th Edition. 3s. 6d.

OSBORNE'S LIBIAMO, PARIGI O CARA, &c., from "La Traviata," arranged for the Pianoforte. 2s.

LINDAHL'S SOLDIER'S ADIEU. Andante for the Pianoforte. Illustrated. 2s. 6d.

LINDAHL'S MUSIC ON THE WATERS. Morceau de Salon for the Pianoforte. Price 2s. 6d.

LINDAHL'S MOUNTAIN STREAM, for the Pianoforte. 15th Edition. Price 2s. 6d.

LINDAHL'S JOHANNA'S LEBEWOHL, for the Pianoforte. The most popular piece by this charming composer. Price 2s., post-free.

LINDAHL'S MIDNIGHT CHIMES, for the Pianoforte. Price 2s. 6d., 10th Edition, just published.

LINDAHL'S CHANT DU CAPTIF. Nocturne pour Piano. Just published, price 2s. 6d.

LINDAHL'S LA LUNE DES FLEURS. Nocturne for Pianoforte. Price 2s. 6d.

LINDAHL'S ALMA. The 15th Edition of this very popular piece. Illustrated. Price 2s.

WALLACE'S LE TYROL. Variations Elegantes. 8th Edition. Price 2s. 6d.

WALLACE'S LE ZEPHYR. Nocturne for Pianoforte. Price 3s.

WALLACE'S AU BORD DE LA MER. Nocturne pour Piano. Price 3s.

WALLACE'S ANGE SI PUR. A charming arrangement of this beautiful melody. Price 2s. 6d.

BENEDICT'S WHERE THE BEE SUCKS. As performed with immense success by Miss Arabella Goddard. Price 2s. 6d.

BENEDICT'S SNOWDROP. A Morceau de Salon. Price 2s.

GEMS OF VERDI, easily arranged for the Pianoforte by E. F. RIMBAULT, price 1s. each, post-free:—

No. 1. Ah! che la morte (Trovatore).
2. Libiamo (Traviata).
3. Il balen (Trovatore).
4. Parigi o cara (Traviata).
5. Si la stanchetta (Trovatore).
6. Di provenza Traviata).

POPULAR PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

LINDSAY SLOPER'S WATER SPRAY. Morceau de Salon. 3rd Edition. Price 3s.

LINDSAY SLOPER'S MAY LILIES. A Capriccio. Price 3s.

NAUMANN'S JOCK O' HAZLEDEAN. The favourite Scotch Air. Price 3s. 6d.

NAUMANN'S COMIN' THRO' THE RYE. For Pianoforte. Price 2s. 6d.

NAUMANN'S VIOLENTE. A brilliant Mazurka. Price 3s.

NAUMANN'S CHANSON D'AMOUR. Pour Piano. Price 2s. 6d.

LEFEBURE WELY'S LA CLOCHETTE DU PATRE. Nocturne. Pour Piano. Price 3s.; Duet, 3s. 6d.

NAVA'S OPERATIC FAVOURITES. 12 Pieces of moderate difficulty, from all the most popular Operas. Brilliant and effective. Price 2s. each:—

No. 1. La Traviata. 8. Ernani.
2. Il Trovatore. 9. Lucia.
3. La Sonnambula. 10. Favorita.
4. Rigoletto. 11. Don Giovanni.
5. Martha. 12. Les Huguenots.
6. Macbeth.

KUHE'S DER FREYSCHUTZ. Fantasia de Salon pour le Piano. "One of the most effective pieces of this popular composer." Price 4s.

KUHE'S IL GIURAMENTO. Fantasia upon Mercadante's Opera. Price 3s. 6d.

KUHE'S SOUVENIR DE LEFORT, pour Piano, introducing the most favourite romances sung by M. Lefort. Price 4s.

RIMBAULT'S YOUNG PUPIL, in 24 Nos., containing the following popular Airs of the day, arranged for the Youngest Performers on the Pianoforte. Price 1s. each, post-free; also as duets, 1s. 6d. each:—

No. 1. D'Albert's Fair Star Valse. 14. Low-back'd Air.
2. D'Albert's Sweet Valse. 15. The Original Valse.
3. The Irish Emigrant. 16. D'Albert's Margarita Valse.
4. Red, White, and Blue. 17. Home, Sweet Home.
5. D'Albert's Sultan Polka. 18. Partant pour la Syrie.
6. Do. 19. Last Rose of Summer.
7. Nolly Fly. 20. Bonnie Dundee.
8. The Campbells are Coming. 21. Caller Herring.
9. Ye Banks and Braes. 22. Bohemian Air.
10. D'Albert's Faust Valse. 23. Ben Bolt.
11. Do. King Pippin Polka. 24. D'Albert's Queen of Roses.
12. Annie Laurie.

RIMBAULT'S GARLAND, in 24 Nos., containing the following Popular Airs, arranged for the Youngest Performers on the Pianoforte, price 1s. each, post-free:—

No. 1. Juanita. 14. Ernani, Ernani, Involuntarily.
2. D'Albert's Innocence Polka. 15. D'Albert's Mountain Daisy Valse.
3. Minnie. 16. I'm a Merry Zingara.
4. D'Albert's Express Galop. 17. Di Peccatore (Lucresia).
5. Old Dog Tray. 18. Il Mio Tesoro (Mozart).
6. Mendelssohn's Cradle Song. 19. D'Albert's Circassian.
7. The Fairy Belle. 20. Quando le Sere.
8. D'Albert's Soldier's Polka. 21. D'Albert's Queen's Galop.
9. Da Quel di (Martha). 22. Ghost Melody (Corsican Brothers).
10. In Questo Semplice. 23. God Save the Queen.
11. La Mia Letizia (Lombardi). 24. Rule Britannia.
12. D'Albert's Peri Valse. 25. God Save the Queen.
13. Tyrolenne, in Guillaume Tell.

RIMBAULT'S CHRISTY MINSTREL MELODIES. These popular themes arranged easily for the Pianoforte. Twelve Numbers, price 1s. each.

No. 1. I'm leaving thee in sorrow. 7. Willie, we have missed you.
2. Wait for the Waggon. 8. Do they miss me at home.
3. Beautiful Star. 9. Hard times come again.
4. Come where my love. 10. We are coming, sister Mary.
5. Kiss me quick. 11. Give me Mally bonny.
6. Tell the Bell. 12. Hoop de dooden doo.

STANDARD WORKS.

BIJOUX PERDUS. Six Airs, with Variations, selected from the works of classical composers, edited and performed by Miss ARABELLA GODDARD. Price 2s. 6d. each.

Mozart's Toccata, Can Variations. 4. Dusek's 1st French Air, op. 71.

5. Dusek's 2nd French Air, op. 71.

6. Dusek's 3rd French Air.

"These pieces will be a boon to pianists, professional and amateur."—Musical World.

BEETHOVEN'S SONATAS, Complete.—The newest and best Edition, Edited and Fingered by CHARLES HALLÉ. Three volumes, £1 1s. each, or separately:—

No. 1. Sonata, No. 1, Op. 2, in F minor, ded. to Haydn. 4 0
2. Sonata, No. 2, Op. 2, in A, ded. to Haydn. 4 0
3. Sonata, No. 3, Op. 2, in C, ded. to Haydn. 4 0
4. Sonata, Op. 7, in F, flat. 5 0
5. Sonata, No. 1, Op. 10, in G minor, dedicated to La Comtesse de Browne. 4 0
6. Sonata, No. 2, Op. 10, in F, ded. to La Comtesse de Browne. 4 0
7. Sonata, No. 3, Op. 10, in D, dedicated to La Comtesse de Browne. 4 0
8. Sonata Pathétique, Op. 13. 5 0
9. Sonata, No. 1, Op. 14, in G. 4 0
10. Sonata, No. 2, Op. 14, in G. 4 0
11. Sonata, Op. 22, in F, flat, ded. to La Comtesse de Browne. 5 0
12. Sonata, Funeral March, Op. 26, in A, flat, ded. to Prince Lichnowski. 3 6
13. Sonata, Grand Fantasia, No. 1, Op. 27, in C sharp minor. 3 6
14. Sonata, No. 2, Op. 27, in E flat, ded. to Princess de Lichtenstein. 4 0
15. Sonata, Pastoral, Op. 25, in D. 5 0
16. Sonata, No. 1, Op. 29, in G. 4 0
17. Sonata, No. 2, Op. 29, in D minor. 4 0
18. Sonata, No. 3, Op. 29, in E flat. 5 0
19. Sonata, No. 1, Op. 49, in G minor. 3 0
20. Sonata, No. 2, Op. 49, in G. 3 0
21. Sonata, Op. 53, in C, to Count Waldstein. 5 0
22. Sonata, Op. 54, in F. 4 0
23. Sonata, Appassionata, Op. 57, in F minor, ded. to Count de Brunswick. 5 0
24. Sonata, Op. 78, in F sharp major. 4 0
25. Sonata, Op. 79, in G. 3 0
26. Sonata, Caracristique, Op. 80. 3 0
27. Sonata, Op. 90, in E minor, ded. to Count Lichnowski. 4 0
28. Sonata, Op. 101, in A. 5 0
29. Sonata, Op. 102, in A, flat. 4 0
30. Sonata, Op. 103, in B flat. 4 0
31. Grand Sonata, Op. 109, in E. 5 0
32. Sonata, Op. 110, in A flat. 5 0
33. Grand Sonata, Op. 111, in C minor. 5 0
34. Andante, Op. 35. 3 0

KOENIG'S JOURNAL FOR CORNET. A PISTON, with an Accompaniment for the Pianoforte: containing all the most popular Operatic Selections, Fantasias, Songs, Ballads, Marches, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, Galops, &c. complete in 139 Numbers. Reduced price of each number 2s., for Cornet and Pianoforte; or 1s. for Cornet Solo. Complete Catalogues sent free on application to CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL AND CO'S NEW and CHEAP EDITIONS of POPULAR OPERAS complete in One Vol., arranged for the Pianoforte, neatly bound in cloth, lettered in gold, and preceded by a full account of the Plot of the Opera. An illustration in colour to each Opera.

Now ready:—
Trovatore .. 5s. 6d. Traviata .. 5s. 6d.
Martha .. 5 0 Rose of Castile .. 5 0
Huguenots .. 7 6 Bohemian Girl .. 5 0
Barbiere .. 5 0 Robert le Diable .. 5 0
Ernani .. 5 0 Maritana .. 5 0
Norma .. 5 0 Lucresia Borgia .. 5 0
Der Freyschütz .. 5 0 Maria Lada .. 5 0
Prophète .. 5 0 Gitanes .. 5 0

Care must be taken to order CHAPPELL'S Cheap Operas—this being the best and most complete Edition of all the favourite Operas for the Pianoforte.

LABLACHE'S CELEBRATED VOCAL TUTOR. Dedicated to her Majesty. The most complete work ever published. Several editions for Tenor, Soprano, Contralto or Bass Voices. Price 21s.

HARMONIUM MUSIC.

RIMBAULT'S CELEBRATED TUTOR. A concise and easy Book of Instruction for the Harmonium, with a Selection of Pieces from the great Masters. 2s.

RIMBAULT'S 50 SHORT VOLUNTARIES. Expressly suited to small Churches and Chapels. In cloth. 2s.

RIMBAULT'S 200 CHANTS, from the Books of the various Cathedral. Arranged for the Harmonium, in cloth. Price 6s.

ENGELS' HARMONIUM ALBUM. Handsomely bound, and containing 50 Pieces. Price 7s. 6d.

NEW AND POPULAR SONGS.

JUANITA. 15th Edition of the most popular ballad. Price 2s. 6d.
Surrounding Trees. Just published. 2s. 6d.
The Marmur of the Shell. .. 2s. 6d.
Not Lost, but Gone Before. Sacred Song .. 2s. 6d.
Oh! Distant Stars. Sacred Song .. 2s. 6d.

STEPHEN GLOVER.

Sunny Meadows, exquisitely illustrated (just published) .. 2s. 6d.
The Starlit Dell, ditto .. 2s. 6d.
Floating on the Wind. 4th Edition .. 2s. 6d.
Farewell to home .. 2s. 6d.
I still love thee .. 2s. 6d.

GEORGE BARKER.

I'm leaving thee in sorrow, Annie. 2nd Edition .. 2s. 6d.
Friends of my youth. 4th Edition .. 2s. 6d.
For evermore. New Sacred Song .. 2s. 6d.
Patrick ma Cuthla. Irish Ballad .. 2s. 6d.
Irish Emigrant. 40th Edition .. 2s. 6d.

GEORGE LINLEY.

Regret. Sung by Miss Dolby. 3rd Edition .. 2s. 6d.
Bonny Jean. Sung by Mr. Sims Reeves .. 2s. 6d.
Constance. 20th Edition. Sung by Miss Dolby .. 2s. 6d.
Ida. Sung by Miss Dolby .. 2s. 6d.

BALFE.

The Sweet Guit. Tenth Edition .. 2s. 6d.
I'm a merry Zingara. Tenth Edition .. 2s. 6d.
Love smiles but to deceive. Sung by Miss Poole .. 2s. 6d.

CHEAP WORKS for various INSTRUMENTS.

Price 1s. 6d. each.

VIOLIN. CHAPPELL'S 100 DANCES. CHAPPELL'S 100 OPERATIC AIRS. CHAPPELL'S 100 POPULAR SONGS. Also, 100 Scotch, 100 Irish, and 100 Christy Minstrel Melodies.

FLUTE. CHAPPELL'S 100 DANCES. CHAPPELL'S 100 OPERATIC AIRS. CHAPPELL'S 100 POPULAR SONGS. Also, 100 Scotch, 100 Irish, and 100 Christy Minstrel Melodies.

CORNET-A-PISTON. CHAPPELL'S 100 DANCES. CHAPPELL'S 100 OPERATIC AIRS. CHAPPELL'S 100 POPULAR SONGS. Also, 100 Scotch, 100 Irish, and 100 Christy Minstrel Melodies.

ENGLISH CONCERTINA. CHAPPELL'S 100 DANCES. CHAPPELL'S 100 OPERATIC AIRS. CHAPPELL'S 100 POPULAR SONGS. Also, 100 Scotch, 100 Irish, and 100 Christy Minstrel Melodies.

GUITAR. CHAPPELL'S 100 DANCES. CHAPPELL'S 100 OPERATIC AIRS. CHAPPELL'S 100 POPULAR SONGS. Also, 100 Scotch, 100 Irish, and 100 Christy Minstrel Melodies.

CHAPPELL'S POPULAR INSTRUCTION BOOKS. Price 1s. 6d. each.

Violin. Flute. Cornet. English Concertina. German Concertina. Pianoforte. Harmonium. Clarinet. Singing. Harmony. Guitar. Saxhorn.

CHAPPELL'S TRANSPPOSED EDITIONS of HANDEL'S SONGS, with simplified Accompaniments:—

No. 1. He shall feed his flock. 2. He was despised. 3. Lord, remember David. 4. Pious orgia. 5. Let the bright Seraphim. 6. How beautiful are the feet. 7. The universal desire for Handel's Songs for private performance, and their pre-eminent value as studied at a certain stage of vocal development, are in many cases frustrated by the very great difficulty, even to pianists of considerable attainment, of playing and singing together parts of such independent character as are generally assigned to the voice and the accompaniment. To render these compositions practicable, and thus to meet a very general requirement, the present arrangement has been made, with the design of supporting the voice without distracting the singer's attention.

MISS POOLE'S FAVOURITE BALLADS.

Sung by her with rapturous applause at the Monday Popular Concerts, given weekly at the St. James's Hall.

JUANITA. Composed by the Hon. Mrs. NORTON. 2s.

BARNY PHEA. Composed by SAMUEL LOVER. 2s.

SOMEbody CARES FOR ME. Composed by ALICE FOSTER. 2s.

RIMBAULT'S NEW SINGING TUTOR:

Adapted from the invaluable work of Lablache. Full instructions, Progressive Lessons, Studies, Solleges, and Songs. Price 5s.

BOOTH'S WESLEYAN PSALMIST. New Edition of this celebrated work. The Organ or Pianoforte Score, price 18s.; or in cloth, 21s. Separate Voice Parts—Treble, Alto, Tenor, and Bass—each 2s.; or, in cloth, 2s. 6d.

SABBATH STRAINS: a Collection of Favourite Sacred Melodies, easily and effectively arranged for Pianoforte. By RIMBAULT. Price of each, as Solo or Duet, 1s.

THE LATE MR. R. STEPHENSON.

THIS celebrated engineer died at his house in Gloucester-square, Hyde Park, on Wednesday week, after an illness of several weeks' duration, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. From a biographical memoir of him in the "English Cyclopaedia" we learn that Mr. Stephenson was born at Willington, Northumberland, on the 16th of November, 1803. We are told that his father, who had felt the want of an early education, resolved that his son should not suffer from the same cause, and accordingly, though at the time he could ill afford it, sent him to a school at Long Benton, and in 1814 placed him with Mr. Bruce at Newcastle. Robert soon displayed a decided inclination for mechanics and science, and, becoming a member of the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Institution, was enabled to take advantage of its library; so that, as the Saturday afternoons were spent with his father, the volume which he invariably took home with him formed the subject of mutual instruction to father and son. Robert's assiduity attracted the attention of the Rev. Wm. Turner, one of the secretaries to the institution, who readily assisted him in his studies, and was also of much service to his father, with whom he soon after became acquainted. Under Mr. Bruce, Robert acquired the rudiments of a sound practical education, and, under his father's direction, was always ready to turn his acquirements to account. There still exists in the wall over the door of the cottage at Killingworth a sundial of their joint production, of which the father was always proud.

In 1818 Robert was taken from school and apprenticed to Mr. Nicholas Wood as a coal-viewer, acting as under-viewer, and making himself thoroughly acquainted with the machinery and processes of coal-mining. In 1820, however, his father being now somewhat richer, he was sent to Edinburgh University for a single session, where he attended the lectures of Dr. Hope on chemistry, those of Sir John Leslie on natural philosophy, and those of Professor Jamieson on geology and mineralogy. He returned home in the summer of 1821, having gained a mathematical prize, and acquired the most important knowledge of how best to proceed in his self-education. In 1822 he was apprenticed to his father, who had then commenced his locomotive manufactory at Newcastle, but, after two

years' strict attention to the business, finding his health failing, he accepted, in 1824, a commission to examine the gold and silver mines of South America, whence he was recalled by his father when the Liverpool and Manchester Railway was in progress, and he reached home in December, 1827. He took an active part in the discussion as to the use of locomotives on the line, and, in conjunction with Mr. Joseph Locke, wrote an able pamphlet on the subject. He also greatly assisted his father in the construction of the suc-

cessful engine, which was entered in his name, though he himself ascribed the merit entirely to his father and Mr. Henry Booth, on whose suggestion the multi-tubular boiler was adopted.

Mr. Stephenson was also employed in the construction of many foreign railways. He was consulted, with his father, as to the Belgian lines; also for a line in Norway between Christiania and

cessful engine, which was entered in his name, though he himself ascribed the merit entirely to his father and Mr. Henry Booth, on whose suggestion the multi-tubular boiler was adopted.

Mr. Stephenson's next employment was the execution of a branch from the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, near Warrington, now forming a portion of the Grand Junction Railway, between Birmingham and Liverpool. Before this branch was completed he undertook the survey, and afterwards the construction, of the Leicester and Swannington Railway; and on the completion of that work he commenced the survey of the line of the London and Birmingham Railway, of which he was ultimately appointed engineer, and removed to London. Under his direction the first turf was cut at Chalk Farm on June 1, 1834, and the line was opened on Sept. 15, 1838. Fully aware of the vital importance of obtaining good means of rapid transit, he still continued to devote much of his time to improvements in the locomotive engine, which were from time to time carried out under his direction at the manufactory in Newcastle, which for some years was exclusively devoted to engines of that class, and still supplies larger numbers than any other factory in the kingdom, independently of many marine and stationary engines. His engagements on different lines of railway afterwards became very numerous, but he was more remarkable for the magnificent conceptions and the vastness of some of his successfully-executed projects, such as the High-level Bridge over the Tyne at Newcastle, the viaduct (supposed to be the largest in the world) over the Tweed valley at Berwick, and the Britannia tubular bridge over the Menai Strait—a form of bridge of which there had been previously no example, and to which, considering its length and the enormous weight it would have to sustain, the objections and difficulties seemed almost insuperable. With the assistance, however, of Professor Hodgkinson, Mr. Edward Clark, and Mr. Fairbairn, in experiments on the best forms of the various portions of the structure, the difficulties were triumphantly overcome, and in less than four years the bridge was opened to the public on March 18, 1850.

Mr. Stephenson was also employed in the construction of many foreign railways. He was consulted, with his father, as to the Belgian lines; also for a line in Norway between Christiania and



THE LATE MR. ROBERT STEPHENSON, M.P., CIVIL ENGINEER—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. WATKINS, OF PARLIAMENT-STREET.



THE SOUTH FORELAND LIGHTHOUSE, NEAR DOVER—SEE NEXT PAGE

Lake Miosen, for which he received the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Olaf from the King of Sweden; and also for one between Florence and Leghorn, about sixty miles in length. He visited Switzerland for the purpose of giving his opinions as to the best system of railway communication. He designed and was constructing the Victoria tubular bridge over the St. Lawrence, near Montreal, on the model of that over the Menai Strait, in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, for uniting Canada West with the western States of the United States of America. It is not long since he completed the railway between Alexandria and Cairo, a distance of one hundred and forty miles. On the line there are two tubular bridges—one over the Danietta branch of the Nile, and the other over the large canal near Birket-el-Saba. The peculiarity of the structure is that the trains run on the outside upon the top of the tube, instead of inside, as in the case of the Britannia Bridge. He was lately constructing an immense bridge across the Nile at Kaffre Azzayat, to replace the present steam ferry, which is found to interfere too much with the rapid transit of passengers.

In addition to his railway labours Mr. Stephenson took a general interest in public affairs and in scientific investigations. In 1847 he was returned as member of Parliament in the Conservative interest, for Whitby, in Yorkshire, for which place he continued to sit until his death. He acted with great liberality to the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society, paying off in 1855 a debt amounting to £3100, in gratitude, as he expressed it, for the benefits he derived in early life from that establishment, and to enable it to be as practically useful to other young men. He most liberally placed at the disposal of Mr. Piazzi Smyth his yacht and crew to facilitate the interesting investigations undertaken by that gentleman at the Island of Teneriffe, and very valuable results have been obtained. He was an honorary but active member of the London Sanitary and Sewerage Commissions; a Fellow of the Royal Society; a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers since 1830, of which institution he was member of council during the years 1845 to 1847, vice-president during those from 1848 to 1855, and president during the years 1856 and 1857. He received a gold medal of honour from the French Exposition d'Industrie of 1855, and is said to have declined an offer of knighthood in Great Britain. He was also the author of a work "On the Locomotive Steam-engine," and another "On the Atmospheric Railway System," published in 4to. by Weale.

Mr. Stephenson leaves no family behind him. His wife (the daughter of Mr. Sanderson, insurance-broker, of Old Broad-street) died many years ago, and he remained a widower. Mr. Stephenson was beloved by all who knew him. He was a most generous man, without a particle of meanness in his nature. He was generous to his contemporaries and associates, and kind and forbearing to those who were under him. He was withal modest and retiring, avoiding ostentation where he could, and shunning publicity. Above all, he was an honest man. What was said of his father might with equal truth be said of him—"He was one of nature's gentlemen."

The remains of this distinguished engineer were interred yesterday (Friday) in the nave of Westminster Abbey.

THE MAGNETO-ELECTRIC LIGHT AT THE SOUTH FORELAND LIGHTHOUSE, NEAR DOVER.

The illumination of the upper lighthouse at the South Foreland, near Dover, by the magneto-electric light has been resumed, and will be continued during the winter, by direction of the brethren of the Trinity House. The lighthouse stands on a very high cliff in St. Margaret's Bay. We give drawings of the magneto-electric machine employed, invented by Professor Holmes (of the firm of Holmes and Warner, engineers, Northfleet,) and of which we are informed that Professor Faraday, the scientific adviser of the Trinity House, has expressed a highly favourable opinion. The electricity in this application is not evolved by a voltaic battery or any application of chemical force, but is the result of magneto-electric induction. An electric current tends to pass along a wire whilst that wire is passing by a magnetic pole, and, by a proper exaltation of the principles evolved and arrangement of the apparatus, the current can be increased in force till it breaks across an interval between the carbons, producing a light which for brilliancy and continuance has never yet been equalled by art.

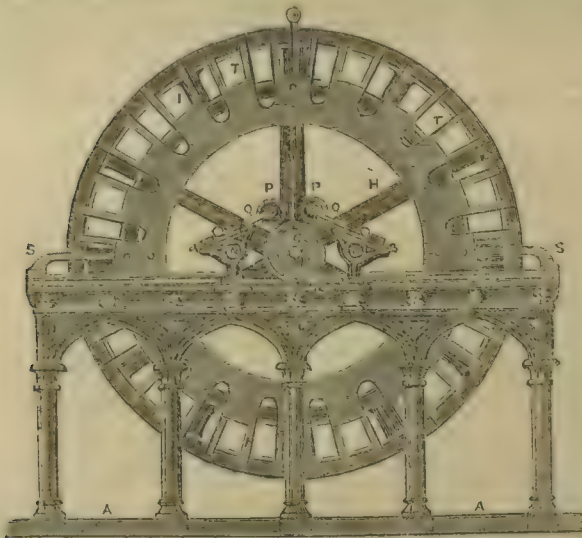


FIG. 1.

To two wheels with six radial arms H (Fig. 1.) are fixed three series of horse-shoe or V magnets T T (in Fig. 1 and 2), the poles of which are so disposed that opposite poles of opposite magnets face each other, and in each ring or series is alternately north and south. The central magnet frame is arranged between two series of helices (K K, Fig. 2), and the two others upon either side of the helices. In these two series the magnets are so arranged as to be in immediate proximity to the poles of the cores of the helices. Each helix consists of a hollow core of soft iron, around which the wire is wound, and through which the solid core passes. The wheels are supported by a strong frame (A C, Fig. 1). They are set in motion by a steam-engine, as seen in Fig. 2—the piston-rod being connected with the shaft G in Fig. 1. A maximum speed of about eighty-five revolutions per minute is sufficient to obtain a powerful and continuous current of electricity suitable for the purpose, the tremor of high speed being thus avoided. The great pains taken in this machine to ensure its successful work will be visible in the engravings. The light is visible for above twenty-seven miles; and can be seen from the tops of the lighthouses on the coast of France.



FIG. 2.

At the South Foreland there is also a lower light, consisting of lamps in reflectors, which thus offers an excellent point of comparison for brilliancy to persons in the Channel or on the neighbouring English and French coasts who may desire to compare the two modes of illumination. The production of electricity from the ordinary magnet is one of the most important discoveries of Professor Faraday, and

was made known by him to the Royal Society in November, 1831. The first magneto-electric machine (that is, an instrument by which a continuous and rapid succession of sparks may be obtained from a permanent magnet) was invented by M. H. Pixii, of Paris, and was first made public by him at a meeting of the Académie des Sciences, September 3, 1832. In June, 1833, Mr. Saxton, at the meeting of the British Association at Cambridge, exhibited his improvement on the machine of M. Pixii, and the following August a large and powerful magneto-electric machine was set up in the Adelaide Gallery. Magneto-electricity has long been valuable for the telegraph. If its application to lighthouses prove as successful as it promises to be, its importance to mankind will be greatly enhanced.

THE LATE REV. JOHN ANGELL JAMES.

THE death of this eminent Nonconformist minister took place on Saturday morning, the 1st instant, at his residence, Hagley-road, Birmingham. On the previous Sunday morning he preached at the Edgbaston Congregational Chapel; and, although the hand of time was evidently tracing dissolution upon him, yet he delivered a discourse marked by all his old eloquence, vigour of thought, and practical piety. We copy from the *Birmingham Journal* some particulars of Mr. James's life:—

John Angell James was born at Blandford, on the 6th of June, 1785, and was, consequently, in his seventy-fifth year when he died. He was, when a youth, destined for a commercial life; but,



THE LATE EARL OF JERSEY.—SEE PAGE 302.

through the advice of Dr. Bennett, he was, after being educated at Wareham, sent to prepare for the ministry at the academy of Gosport, under the tuition of the late Dr. Bogue. In August, 1804, the youthful Mr. James entered Birmingham to preach to the Carr's-lane congregation temporarily, and with no conception that he would be chosen its pastor. He had not, however, preached to them more than four times when a deputation waited upon him with an invitation that he should become their minister as soon as he might be permitted to leave college. The youth returned to college, and, after another year spent there, came back to Birmingham to enter upon the serious and responsible duties of the pastorate. He succeeded well, and, on the 8th of May following, was ordained. At that time Carr's-lane congregation was not the numerous, wealthy, and influential body it now is. It consisted of not more than 150 persons, and the church itself of only about forty members. The pulpit ministrations of the young minister for nearly seven years did not tend to increase the number of his hearers. Still he laboured on, heavy at heart for want of success, and sometimes resolving to seek another and more favourable sphere of action; but he persevered, and the result was the gathering of a congregation always needing an enlarged structure for worship, and a constant stream of prosperity attending all his ministerial efforts. It is impossible to conceive the closeness of the affection existing between Mr. James and his congregation. They were bound up together in the promotion of every good work—in education, missionary labour, in works of charity. They were mutually proud of each other. In such harmonious relationship Mr. James's life passed smoothly, varied by incidents of chapel extension, the establishment of schools, the promotion of missionary enterprise, the publication of works, and occasionally by marks of special favour. Thus, in 1845, on completing the fortieth year of his pastorate, the congregation, while congratulating him on the event, resolved to commemorate it by founding a scholarship in Spring Hill College, for the education of young men for the Christian ministry, to bear the name of John Angell James. This was the mode in which he wished presentations to himself to be applied.

The last great incident in Mr. James's career was jubilee services, commemorative of his having completed the fiftieth year of his ministry. Addresses were poured in upon him not only from his own church and congregation, and from the members of the numerous educational and philanthropic societies connected with it, but from the Independent body, from clergymen of the Church of England, from the Wesleyan Methodists, the Baptists, the Presbyterians, from the directors of the London Missionary Society, the committee of the London Tract Society, from the Tract Society at New York, from the Evangelical clergy in Philadelphia, and from others; his congregation presented him books, the most prominent among which was Bagster's noble Bible, with a magnificent silver vase, and a cheque for £500; and, in commemoration of the event, the foundation-stone was laid of the handsome edifice, the Congregational Chapel, Edgbaston. If there had been no single particle of vanity in that great heart of his, these honours, showered down upon him by men of many modes of thinking, and of widely differing creeds, must have touched him deeply, as indeed they did, but only to prompt the utterance with even more than his wonted impassioned energy, "To thee, Lord, be all the glory."

Although with that jubilee ovation his great public life almost ceased, he was an indefatigable and earnest worker. His leisure moments for a long series of years were occupied in sending out many works of eminent merit and of universal circulation. The publications which issued from his pen are very numerous, but none of them is so well or more universally known than his "Anxious Inquirer," which, next perhaps to the Bible and "The Pilgrim's Progress," has been more extensively read than any other work. Countless editions of it in the English language have been issued; into all the Continental tongues it has been translated, and thousands of copies sent out every year speak of the lasting and living interest in a very remarkable work. His last published discourse was the funeral sermon he delivered upon the death of his lamented friend Joseph Sturge.

A man of Mr. James's energetic and active habits, and of his practical mind, had other, and no less congenial, occupations. In

tract societies and in missionary associations he took a leading part. He contributed many works to the former, and in the latter was always busy. In the London Missionary Society especially he was deeply interested, and by that body was deputed to present the Bibles to Williams, whose mission to the South Sea Islands is memorable in enterprise, and to Moffat, the father-in-law of Dr. Livingstone, whose labours in Africa are no less famous. China, however, was Mr. James's grand missionary field. The opening up of that vast land to the truths of Christianity was with him almost a passion. His special services for the promotion of his project to send a million copies of the New Testament amongst the disciples of Confucius, and which resulted in dispatching more than two millions, are so recent that they cannot be forgotten. More recently still he published "God's Voice from China," the effect of which was a response from the public of £7000 or £8000 to the funds of the Missionary Society. There was, in fact, no end to his labours. He took a prominent part in the formation of the Bible Society and the Evangelical Alliance; he devoted much time to the prosperity of Spring Hill College, and, indeed, to all philanthropic works; and to all moral movements he lent the inestimable aid of a fervid eloquence and indomitable personal energy.

The remains of Mr. James were interred on Friday, the 7th inst., in Carr's-lane Chapel, a special warrant for reopening the vault having been obtained from the Secretary of State. The streets were crowded, and almost every shop closed. A long procession was formed from Mr. James's late residence. It was headed by the Mayor (Sir John Ratchiff), the Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke, Rector of St. Philip's, Mr. Alderman Hodgson, ex-mayor, and was composed of gentlemen of every creed and party in the borough. Deputations from the various religious societies were also present.

Our portrait of Mr. Angell James is from a photograph taken by Pickering and Stern, from a bust by W. Beattie.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A GENERAL meeting of the society was held in the Speechroom at Harrow School on the 6th inst., when, in consequence of the absence of Lord Londesborough, Lord Northwick, Dr. Vaughan, and others, the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Vicar of Harrow, occupied the chair. The honorary secretary, Mr. Henry W. Lass, succeeded in procuring the use of the speechroom for the meeting, the adjoining room for a



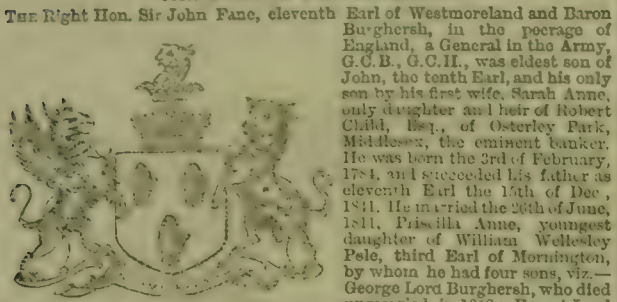
ARCHBISHOP LAUD'S CHALICE.

temporary museum, and the assistance of an able committee, principally composed of the masters of the school. Among the advantages resulting from this visit we will mention that the registers of the church, the earlier portions of which were not known to exist and are not mentioned in the population returns of 1831, were hunted up and ordered to be bound; some curious discoveries were made concerning some of the brasses in the church, and the cup engraved below was exhibited in the museum.

The chalice represented is the one from which Archbishop Laud received the last services of the church previous to his execution: it is composed of pure white ivory, and is probably of Italian workmanship. The Archbishop gave it to Councillor Hearne, and, by marriage, it descended to the family of the Pages of Sudbury Court. Thomas Page was one of the governors of Harrow School mentioned in the will of John Lyon, of Preston, the founder; and through Richard Page, of Wormley Park, the cup descended to H. Young, Esq., the present solicitor to the school, by whose kind permission it was exhibited at the meeting, and an engraving of it now appears in our Journal.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF WESTMORELAND.



The Right Hon. Sir John Fane, eleventh Earl of Westmoreland and Baron Burghersh, in the peerage of England, a General in the Army, G.C.B., G.C.H., was eldest son of John, the tenth Earl, and his only son by his first wife, Sarah Anne, only daughter and heir of Robert Child, Esq., of Osterley Park, Middlesex, the eminent banker. He was born the 3rd of February, 1784, and succeeded his father as eleventh Earl the 15th of Dec. 1811. He married the 26th of June, 1811, Princess Anne, youngest daughter of William Wellesley Pole, third Earl of Mornington, by whom he had four sons, viz.—George Lord Burghersh, who died unmarried in 1843; Ernest Lord Burghersh, who died without issue in 1851; Francis William Henry, Lord Burghersh, now the Earl's successor; and Julian Henry Charles, Charge d'Affaires at Vienna; and two daughters, Maria Louisa Priscilla, who died in 1837, and Rose Sophia Mary. The Earl of Westmoreland, who during a period of more than half a century has distinguished himself both in the military and diplomatic service of his country, entered the British Army as Ensign the 17th of December, 1803, and became a Captain in the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, in 1805, when, and in 1806 he acted as aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Don on the expedition to Hanover. He was Assistant-Adjutant-General in Sicily, and was on board Admiral Sir J. Duckworth's fleet in the action of the passage of the Dardanelles, and the destruction of the Turkish fleet lying off the Castle, and in the other actions that then took place. He was, as Adjutant-General, with the force under General Wauchop at the first storming of the town of Rosetta, and in the retreat, and, subsequently, second attack and siege of Rosetta, with the force under Major-General Sir W. Stewart. The Earl served also in Portugal and Spain. He was, as Assistant-Adjutant-General, in the affair of Abydos, and at the battles of Roda and Vimeira. He was, in 1809, as extra Aide-de-Camp to Lord Wellington at Talavera. He was also at Torres Vedras, Busaco, and Santarem. He became a Lieutenant Colonel on the 12th of December, 1811, and was accredited as Military Commissioner to the headquarters of the Allied Armies in Germany, under Prince Schwartzburg. He was at the siege of Huningen; and in the campaign of 1814 in France, at most of the severe engagements that then occurred up to the capture of Paris. He was made a Colonel on the 14th of January, 1814, and was appointed British Envoy at Florence in the autumn of the same year. He acted with the Austrian army in the campaign against Naples in 1815, and signed, in conjunction with General Bianchi, the convention of Casalanza, by which the kingdom of Naples was restored to the Bourbon Sovereign. He was named a Privy Councillor in 1822, a Major-General in 1825, a K.C.B. and a Lieutenant-General in 1838. He was appointed British Minister at Naples in 1836, and at Berlin in 1841; and he obtained the Colonelcy of the 55th Regiment in 1842, and was made G.C.B. in 1846. He was mediator between the Danish and Prussian Plenipotentiaries in the Schleswig-Holstein affair, and, after a protracted negotiation, signed with them the Treaty of Peace between Prussia and Denmark on the 2nd of July, 1850. He went as British Ambassador to Vienna in 1851, and became a General in 1854. He was one of the special plenipotentiaries at the conferences held at Vienna in 1855. He retired upon a pension on the 22nd of November, 1855. His Lordship was a knight of various foreign orders. The Earl was specially appointed, in 1856, to bear the Queen's congratulations to the King of the Belgians on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne of Belgium. The Earl of Westmoreland died on the 16th inst., after a short illness, at his family seat, Apethorpe, Northamptonshire. He is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Francis William Henry, Lord Burghersh, now twelfth Earl of Westmoreland, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, and C.B., who was born on the 19th of November, 1819, and who was Aide-de-Camp to Lord Raglan in the Crimea. He married, on the 16th of July, 1857, the Lady Adelaide Ida Curzon, second daughter of the present Earl Howe, and has a son, Lord Burghersh, born on the 3rd of September, 1858. The sister of the Earl of Westmoreland just deceased is the Dowager Lady Jersey, widow of the Earl of Jersey, who died on the 3rd inst.

A portrait and a memoir of the Earl of Westmoreland were given in the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for May 26, 1855, at which period the Earl was the British Minister at the Court of Vienna.

FLETCHER NORTON, ESQ.

Fletcher Cavendish Charles Conyers Norton, Esq., who died, unmarried, at Paris, on the 16th inst., was the eldest son of the Hon. George Chapple Norton, Recorder of Guildford, and a police magistrate, by his wife, Caroline Elizabeth Sarah, daughter of Thomas Sheridan, Esq., the distinguished poetess and author. He was born the 10th of July, 1829, and was a rising diplomatist; he was appointed Attaché to the Legation at Lisbon in 1847, to that at Naples in 1849, to that at Brussels in 1850, and again to that at Naples in 1851. He was second Paid Attaché at Vienna in 1853, and second Paid Attaché at Paris in 1854. He became first Paid Attaché in 1855, and since then he was constantly employed in conducting the most active and responsible labours of the British Embassy in Paris. A few weeks since he was named Secretary of Legation at Athens. Mr. Norton was a man of no ordinary ability, and inherited much of the mental powers of his gifted mother. He was of an extremely benevolent and affectionate disposition. His gentle manner, combined with his great intelligence, fascinated all who approached him. His loss is deeply and severely felt by his family and friends.

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN MARTIN BLADEN SMITH-NEILL.

This gentleman, a scion of the gallant Neills, of Barnwell and Swindrigmur, Ayrshire, whose swords have been so constantly and so powerfully unsheathed in the service of their country, was the third and last surviving son of Lieut.-Col. William Smith-Neill, of Barnwell, and was the brother of the heroic General Neill, who first stemmed the late rebellion in India, and who fell gloriously at Lucknow on the 25th of September, 1857. John Smith-Neill, the subject of this notice, was Deputy Adjutant-General of Victoria. He had previously risen to be a Lieut.-Col. in 1855, through long and honourable service. He was in the entire of the second campaign in Afghanistan, and he shared in every action with the Candahar division of the Army. He had the medal of Candahar, Ghuznee, and Cabul. Col. Neill, to the deep regret of the public and of all who knew him, was killed at Melbourne, by a fall from his horse, on the 19th of last July. The news of his death reached Scotland just before the recent inauguration of the statue of his illustrious brother, General Neill, in the town of Ayr. The present Mr. Smith-Neill, of Barnwell and Swindrigmur, an officer in the Royal Artillery, is the Lieut.-Colonel's nephew, and the General's eldest son and representative. Lieut.-Col. Neill was never married.

ERRATUM.—In the recent notice of Sir Robert Barclay, Bart., who died on the 19th of May last, it was incorrectly stated that he was succeeded by his brother, Thomas Tancered Barclay, Esq. That gentleman, it appears, died before him, and the baronetcy passes to Sir Robert's half-uncle, Captain David William Barclay, Aid-de-Camp to the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, Governor of the Mauritius.

The authorities at the General Post Office have come to the determination of granting in future to the letter carriers, &c., two coats instead of one as heretofore—one of a light description, to be worn during the summer months, and the other of a heavier material, for winter.

AN ADMIRALTY TEST OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."—The Admiralty give us two formula by which the test the relative merits of steam-ships—the former involving the speed, midship section, and indicated power; the latter involving the weight instead of the midship section. To apply these tests to the *Great Eastern* we require (says the *Mechanics Magazine*) we have her indicated power, midship section, and weight, and these we are able to supply with a sufficiently near approximation to the truth for our present purpose. Before leaving the ship we ascertained that the total indicated power, developed when the engines did their best, was about 7200-horse power. We have further found by approximate calculations that, with the draught of water with which the ship left Portland (25 feet aft, 21 feet forward; mean, 23 feet), her midship section must have been about 1600 square. Further, her weight must have been at least between 17,000 and 18,000 tons—say, 17,500 tons. We know that this must be near the weight, and, at any rate, cannot be in excess of it, because the more iron in the hull weighs 8000 tons, the engines and boilers about 2000 tons (reckoning the weight three-fourths of a ton per nominal horse power), and there were 6000 tons of coals on board—in all, 16,000 tons. To this we add 1500 tons only for the weight of wood-work, masts, spars, and rigging, paddle-wheels and screw, water in boilers, and everything else on board, which certainly cannot weigh less than that amount. Taking, then, these quantities—the speed, 15 knots; the midship section, 1600 square feet; the displacement, 17,500 tons—and substituting them in the two Admiralty formulae successively, we get for the *Great Eastern's* characteristic numbers 750 and 316 respectively. Now, none of the Admiralty vessels reach such numbers as these. We have the *Agamemnon*, giving 604; the *Mermaid*, 680; the *Tribune*, 686; the *Albatross*, 687; the *Sinclair*, 688; the *Despatch*, 627; the *St. Jean d'Acre*, 701; the *Princess Royal*, nearly 725; and the *Cressier*, nearly 725, by the first formula; and we have the *St. Jean d'Acre*, giving 201; the *Tribune*, 202; the *Princess Royal*, 203; the *Cressier*, 221; the *Despatch*, 221; the *Sinclair*, 210; and the *Mermaid*, no less than 247, by the second formula; but the very best of these fall, as will be seen, considerably short of the *Great Eastern's* numbers in both cases.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. R. Surrey.—Will our obliging correspondent favour us with a few additional examples of the play of Mr. Langley, the blind player? In the games received both parties over-looked many opportunities of advantage that the contests lose a good deal of the interest they would otherwise possess.

A. de B.—Very clever. It shall have an early place.

PERCY, Hiram.—1. If "Percy" will send his name and address, a copy shall be sent him. 2. The key move required, next week.

H. C.—Look again at the solution of No. 811, and you will perceive that Black is in check with the Bishop, and has, therefore, no time to take the Pawn in passing.

Mena.—Your mode of noting the solutions is incorrect. Content yourself by following the ordinary plan.

C. M.—Do you mean a philosophical and scholarly treatise or one adapted to the learner? Why not consult Anton Schmid's catalogue "Littérature des Schachspiele," and take your choice?

ROCKLAWN LODGE.—Take the perferred Q Kt Pawn.

E. BARBER.—There must have been some flaw in your solutions; if correct they would have been acknowledged. In the one now sent there is a mistake, 2. At to K B 4th, being an impossible move; you must mean 2. Kt to K B 3rd.

A. TRAVELLER.—We can answer from personal observation that there is a plentiful supply of chessboards and men on board the *Great Eastern*.

C. K., Regent's Park.—In the game of King and Pawns (with the privilege of moving twice each time) against King and all the other forces, the former King is allowed to move into a check and out again; consequently, he could cross the check of the Rook in your first situation and take the Queen in the other.

F. P. B.—The solution is correct, but it should have been sent in time for the list given last week.

R. S. MALIN.—1. Your letter was not in time. 2. The solutions are all correct.

D.—The forthcoming collection of problems of which you speak was made, we understand, by Mr. J. A. Miles, of Fakenham. It is reported to contain many of the best productions of Staunton, Del Rio, Lolli, Cozio, Fontana, Mendheim, D'Orville, Bolton, Bone, Anderssen, Kling, Turton, Grimshaw, &c., &c.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 817 by Major T. Engreb, Great Eastern, Loly, Philip, Sumatra, P. G. J. D. Gamma, A. Z. F. R. S., S. W. G. P. G., Little Dorrit, Lex, J. F. T., M. P., Miles, Drax, W. A. J. H. R. T. D. V. R., 1859, C. C. L., E. S. I., G. D., N. C., Rook, Peterkin, Williams, H. T. M., Carleton, H. Strickson, Sarnian Boy, C. P. J., Yoxford, Clayton, E. H., R. S. Malin, are correct. All others are wrong.

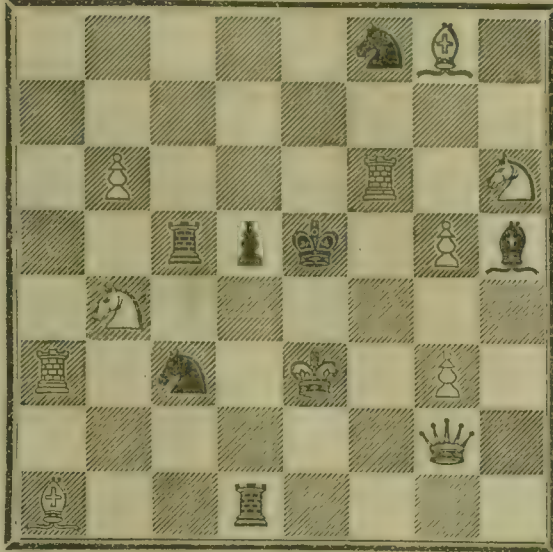
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 817.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Q Kt 2nd. (It is quite indifferent what Black plays.)
2. Kt to K B 3rd.
3. Q or B mates.

PROBLEM No. 818.

By Mr. W. GREENWOOD.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

A well-contested Game between Messrs. DE RIVIERE and BAUCHER.

(Allgauer Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. De R.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. De R.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	24. K R to K 3rd	Q to K R 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	25. B to K 2nd	
3. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th		(Black now overlooked the opportunity of winning easily; for suppose—
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	25. K R to Kt 3rd (ch)	K to B 2nd
5. Kt to K 5th	K Kt to K B 3rd	26. B to K 2nd	Q to K R 7th or 8th
(This is the most interesting form of the Allgauer Gambit.)		27. K R to K R 3rd,	
6. K B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th	(ch), or	
7. P takes P	K B to Q 3rd	according to White's play, winning the Queen.)	
8. P to Q 4th	Q to K 2nd	25. Q to K B 2nd	Q to K 2nd
(This is hardly so strong as—8. Kt to K R 4th.)		26. P to Q B 4th	Q Kt to Q 2nd
9. Castles		27. Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to K 5th
(Taking the Pawn at this moment would cost a piece, ex gr. :-		28. Kt to K 5th	Q to K Kt 2nd
9. Q B takes B	Kt to K R 4th	29. Q R to Q sq	Q R to K sq
10. Castles	Kt takes B	30. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt
11. K R takes Kt	P to K B 3rd, &c.)	31. K R to K R 3rd	Q R to K 2nd
12. K R to K sq	K Kt to K R 4th	32. P to Q Kt 3d	Q R to K Kt 2nd
(Checking with the Bishop here is a very good move.)		33. K R to K R 4th	
10. Castles		(The object of this move was not, evidently, to prevent the adverse Rook being played to K Kt 5th, because, in the event of that move being made, Black could not take the Rook without losing his Queen, but it was apparently to tempt White to an exchange of his Kt for the Bishop.)	
11. Kt takes Kt P		33. Kt to K 6th (ch)	Kt takes B
(Black might now have won the exchange, but in that case he would have been subjected to a perilous attack.)		34. K to B 2nd	Q R takes Kt P (ch)
11. Q takes K R P		35. K takes Kt	Q R takes Kt P (ch)
12. K Kt to K R 2nd	P to K B 6th	36. K to Q 3rd	Q to K 2nd
13. Kt takes P	P to K Kt 6th	37. Q R to K R sq	Q to K 7th (ch)
14. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q B to K Kt 5th	38. K to Q B 3rd	Q to Q B 7th (ch)
15. Q B to K 3rd	B takes Kt	39. K to Q Kt 4th	P to Q R 4th (ch)
16. Q takes B	Q to K R 7th (ch)	40. K to Q Kt 5th	Q takes Q R P
17. K to B sq	Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	41. K R to K R 3rd	Q R to K Kt 2nd
18. K to B 2nd	Q to K R 5th	42. Q to K 5th	Q to K 6th
19. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K 5th	43. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to K R sq
(double ch)		(A fatal mistake; he should have interposed his King's Rook.)	
20. K to B sq	Q to K R 5th (ch)	44. K R takes P (ch) R takes R	
21. Kt to K Kt sq	P to K B 4th	45. Q to K 5th (ch) K to Kt sq	
22. Q to K B 4th	B takes B	46. R to K Kt sq, and mates next move.	
23. Q takes B	K Kt to Q 3rd		

Another Game between the same Opponents.

(Petroff's Defence.)

BLACK (Mr. De R.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. De R.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. Kt to K B 5th	Q to K R 6th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	20. K R takes P (ch)	K to R sq
3. P to Q 4th	Kt takes K P	(Black acted injudiciously in taking the Kt Pawn at this moment, as the following variation, which was played as a "Black Game," demonstrates:—	
4. P takes P	P to Q 4th	20. Q to Q sq	B takes P
5. K B to Q 3rd	Q B to K Kt 5th	21. K R to Kt 4th	Kt to Kt 3rd
6. P to Q B 3rd		22. Q to R 3rd	B to Q R 3rd
(Better, surely, to take the Kt, and then win a Pawn and prevent the adversary from castling.)		23. P to R 6th	P takes P
7. Q B to K B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. Q takes P (ch)	K to R 4th
8. Castles	K B to Q B 4th	25. K R to Kt 4th	Q to K R 4th
9. Q to K 2nd	Q B takes Kt	26. Q to Q 7th	K R to K R sq
10. P takes B	K Kt to Kt 4th	27. Kt to Q 6th, and wins.	
11. K to R 3rd	K Kt to K 3rd	21. Q to Q sq	B takes K B P
12. Q to B Kt 3rd	Q Kt to Kt 4th	22. K R to Kt 4th	K R to K Kt sq
13. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	23. B to K B sq	Q to K R 4th
14. Kt to Q R 3rd	Q Kt to K 2nd	24. Q to Q 2nd	R takes R
15. P to Q Kt 3rd	Q Kt to K 3rd	25. P takes B	Q takes K Kt P
16. K R to K Kt sq	Q Kt to K 3rd	26. Q takes R	Q takes Kt
17. Kt to Q B 2nd	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	27. R to K sq	R to K Kt sq
18. Kt to K 3rd	Q Kt to K B 5th	28. P to K 6th	P takes P
19. B takes Kt	B takes Kt	29. Q to Q 4th (ch)	R to Kt 2nd
		30. R to K 5th	Q to K Kt 5th

And White ultimately won the game.

At the Liverpool Police Court last Saturday Captain Grimes, of the ship *General Simpson*, was fined £5 for assaulting one of his sailors named Daniel King. The assault took place off Bardsey Island, while King was steering the ship, and in a quarrel which took place the captain struck him over the head with a telescope.

The Prussian expedition to Japan, consisting of three frigates, are at Plymouth, where they will stay for four weeks, to give the members of the expedition an opportunity of completing their equipments. One of the most able German naturalists, E. V. Mariens, M.D., will accompany the expedition.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Lord John Russell will lay the foundation-stone of the Bangor Normal College about the 15th of next month.

The Queen has appointed Captain C. P. Rigby, of her Majesty's Indian Forces, to be her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar.

The excavations on the site of the very extensive Roman villa in Apethorpe Park have been discontinued for the present.

Mrs. Chadwick, the relict of the late Mr. James Chadwick, of Grosvenor-wharf, has presented to the National Life-boat Institution £100.

The Dutch journals state that the accounts of the present season's herring fishery are not by any means satisfactory.

Nearly all the German towns of any importance are making preparations for a worthy celebration of Schiller's centenary birthday.

The property upon which is the Natural Bridge of Virginia has recently changed hands, for the sum of twelve thousand dollars.

On Thursday week the Theatre Royal, Hull, a building erected by the celebrated Tate Wilkinson, was completely destroyed by fire.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 764,380 lb., a decrease of 15,220 lb. compared with the previous statement.

The Lying-in Hospital at Liverpool has been benefited to the amount of £3000, the results of a bazaar held in St. George's Hall last week.

The Rev. Mr. Bryan, Curate of St. Paul's Church, Alnwick, was drowned near Alnmouth on Saturday afternoon last while bathing.

A cherry-tree in the garden of George Forward, husbandman, at Wardsbrook, near Brighton, has produced fruit four times this year.

Mr. Robert Stephenson, a short time before his death, said that the cost of the railway lines in whose construction he had been officially engaged was about £500,000,000 sterling.

A few days since a beautiful male osprey, measuring five feet four inches across the wings from tip to tip, was shot in the neighbourhood of Dartford.

A novelty in locomotion was witnessed in London on Wednesday. A large boiler was propelled by a single engine through the Strand, without causing any inconvenience to the traffic.

Lady Franklin has resolved to sell the steam-yacht *Fox*, which conveyed Captain McClintock and his brother heroes to the fulfilment of their mission. The sale is to take place at Lloyd's, early in November.

Mr. Fletcher Cavendish Charles Conyers Norton, Attaché to the English Embassy at Paris, eldest son of the Hon. George C. and Mrs. Norton, died at his lodgings in Paris on Thursday so'nigh.

It is reported that Newstead Abbey, the residence of the late late Colonel Wildman, together with the estate, exceeding 3000 acres in extent, will shortly be brought to the hammer in one lot.

Madame Dubois Davenne has been intrusted with the execution of Béranger's bust in marble for the sessional room (Salle de Séance) of the French Academy.

The horses belonging to the late Lord H. Seymour have just been sold by auction at Sableville. They were nineteen in number, and fetched a little over 47,000 fr.

The projected excursion trains from Paris to Algiers have been abandoned for the present season, the projectors not having met with sufficient support to justify the undertaking.

The author of this prize ode for this year's September festivals at Brussels is again a lady, Mlle. Pauline Biraquaval, teacher at Warcoing (Hainault).

The *Eco Della Borsa* of Milan announces that the banking-house of Nosedo and Barocco at Milan has subscribed £4000 towards Gambaldi's fund for purchasing muskets.

On Thursday week vessels of all countries lying in the River Tyne had their flags half-mast high, mourning the death of Robert Stephenson.

Of M. Victor Hugo's new work, "La Légend des Siècles," three thousand copies were sold in the first few days, though the price is fifteen francs.

Three men were drowned a few days ago in Loch Fine, the boat in which they had gone out from Tarbet to shoot sea-fowl having been overturned by a sudden gust of wind.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a new Congregational church for the Independent denomination, in the Lewisham-road, was performed on Thursday week by the Lord Mayor.

The Queen has approved of M. Gaudré Boileau as Consul at Quebec for his Majesty the Emperor of the French; and of Don Tiburcio Parado as Consul at Malta for her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

A bulky blue book, containing minutes of evidence received before the commissioners appointed to inquire into the expenditure in the Government dockyards was published on Monday.

At Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, a few days since, the labourers engaged on a farm, while removing a heap of manure, found a large number of snakes, of which they succeeded in killing seventy.

A railway inspector named Abbotson, while walking on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line, near the Bolton station, was run over on Saturday last by an engine and killed.

In Northtawton, Devonshire, six children have been poisoned by eating coloured sweetmeats called "birds-nests." It is hoped, however, that they will recover.

The Lord Chancellor will give a déjeuner at Stratheden House, Knightsbridge, on the 2nd proximo, being the first day of Michaelmas term, when the noble and learned Lord will receive the Judges and Queen's Counsel.

We understand that in the parish of Islington a society called the "Islington Choral Union" will be inaugurated at the new Music Hall, Barnsbury-street, this (Saturday) evening, for the purpose of improving the singing in all churches and chapels in that district.

The only authentic news of war from the Papal States refers to a crusade against the moustaches and beards of the civil functionaries of the Government, who have been formally "invited," by a ministerial circular, to doff those anarchical appendages.

Mr. Gisborne, the civil engineer, has reported to the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board that the telegraph between Liverpool and Holyhead is completed as far as Hildre Island: the whole line will be ready for use in about a week.

The Committee of Lloyd's have received £100 from an anonymous correspondent, who states that he some years since received as his share of what he now believes to have been an unjust claim; and that he has no means of tracing those from whom it was received.

The inhabitants of Banbridge, county Down, have resolved to erect a monument to the memory of their late fellow-townsmen, Captain Crozier, R.N., who lost his life in the Arctic regions during the Franklin Expedition.

The barque *Mars*, of Liverpool, was destroyed by fire at Bonny, on the west coast of Africa, on the 10th of August. At the time of the catastrophe she had on board 1200 barrels of gunpowder, and the explosion was terrific.

Anthony Burns, of fugitive-slave notoriety, having been called to the pastorate of a coloured Baptist church in Indianapolis, the Democrats threaten if he comes to enforce the infamous "black law" upon him.

The Milan correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that a dog of African breed, which belonged to General Espinasse, who fell at Magenta, still lurks about the spot where he shed his blood, and though often taken away, even to some distance, constantly returns.

Lady Eleanor Butler, eldest daughter of John, seventeenth Earl of Ormonde, died a few days since at Sorrento, near Naples. Her Ladyship was in her seventieth year, and was married in August, 1809, to Cornelius Viscount Lismore, which marriage was dissolved in 1826.

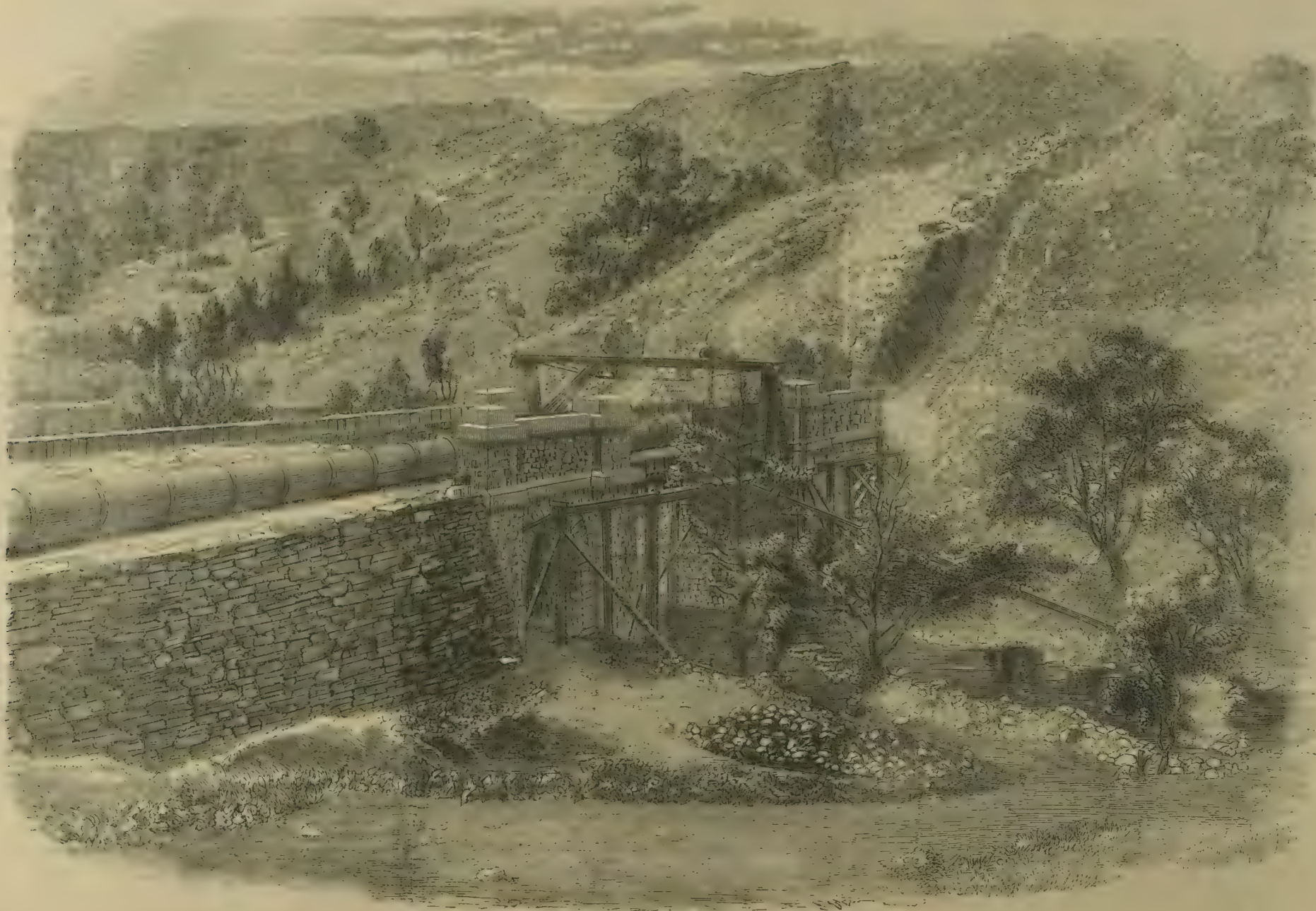
Last Saturday James Allerton, the captain of the ship *Princess Royal*, which arrived at Liverpool from Havre on the 11th inst., was fined £100 for smuggling (in a chest containing a false back and bottom) a quantity of wine, spirits, and tobacco.

The Stranraer Reformatory School, in the county of Wigton, and the Inverness Ragged School, in the county of Inverness, have been certified by the Secretary of State as fit to be reformatory schools for children of both sexes.

The subscription to the new garden at Kensington Gore has now arrived at a point which leaves no doubt that the sum required, £50,000, large as it is, will be speedily forthcoming. On Friday so'nigh the amount announced was estimated at about £44,200.

The Royal Commissioners, having completed their examination of the lights and beacons on the coast of the United Kingdom, have proceeded to France, to visit the principal lighthouses on the French coast. The labours of the Commission will then, it is understood, be closed; and the report will be agreed to and presented without further delay.

THE GLASGOW WATERWORKS, INAUGURATED BY THE QUEEN LAST WEEK.



AQUEDUCT ACROSS THE DUCHRAY WATER.—SEE PAGE 104.



AQUEDUCT AT CULEGARTON, NEAR LOCH ARD.—SEE PAGE 404.



INAUGURATION BY HER MAJESTY OF THE GLASGOW WATERWORKS AT LOCH KATRINE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

WATERWORKS AT GLASGOW, KATrine Loch, 1859.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

INAUGURATION BY THE QUEEN OF THE GLASGOW
NEW WATERWORKS, AT LOCH KATRINE.

ON Friday week the Queen journeyed from Edinburgh to Loch Katrine, and inaugurated the new waterworks of the Glasgow Corporation, which, for the last three years, have been in the course of construction. From the time of leaving Glasgow till the hour fixed for the ceremony at Loch Katrine the rain poured down in torrents, causing much disappointment to the throngs of visitors, who had looked forward to a bright gala day. The rain continued from seven till one, and subsided only at the very moment when her Majesty arrived at the Trossachs. For the following particulars of the ceremony we are indebted to the *Scotsman*.

The water commissioners' party were the first on the ground at Loch Katrine. The special train conveyed to Balloch, with the commissioners, about two hundred ladies and gentlemen who had received invitations to witness the ceremony; and the party, embarking on board the *Prince of Wales*, steamed up to Inversnaid, calling at some of the intervening stations to take up notable passengers. Amongst the company on board and at Loch Katrine were the following:—The Duke and Duchess of Montrose, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Atholl, the Earl of Mansfield, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lady Violet Graham, Lady Harriet Herbert, Lord Alfred Lennox, Sir Peter Fairbairn, Sir James Colquhoun, Colonel Pole, Captain and Lady Agnes Murray, Lady Emily Foley, Mr. and Lady Charlotte Montgomery, Captain and Lady Bethune, Captain Fitzroy Somerset, Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., Mr. Misford (Foreign Office), Mr. Thomas Price (Eskbank), Mr. J. Tennant (St. Rollox, Glasgow), Mr. Dalgleish, M.P., Mr. Crum Ewing, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, and Sheriff Bell. Long before her Majesty's arrival all who had made up their minds to be present were at the great aqueduct, awaiting the Royal visit in anxious expectation. Extensive preparations were made for the Queen's reception. A spacious landing-stage had been constructed, on the side of which, immediately facing the water, stood a simple but elegant triumphal arch, formed of evergreens and heather, this being the point at which the Royal party were to land. In the centre of the stage, which was carpeted with red baize and velvet, a handsome dais, of rustic device, and surmounted by a crown, was erected for her Majesty's accommodation. A narrow platform, about thirty feet in length, led from this to the mouth of the aqueduct, whence her Majesty could view the first rush of the water through the sluices. Fifty yards from this spot was the cottage of the water commissioners, where the Royal luncheon was provided, and a neatly-constructed awning of white calico, with baize carpeting, stretched from this place to the landing-stage. Immediately above the platform, and forming a long dark crescent on the lower ridge of the mountain, an immense concourse of spectators was assembled, from every quarter of the Highlands, gazing expectantly down the loch towards the Trossachs for the first puff from the funnel of the Royal steamer.

Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and suite left Edinburgh a few minutes after ten o'clock. There was a large assemblage in the park to witness the departure of the Royal party, but the military did not line the route from the station to Holyrood, as on the previous evening. The only arrangements made were that a guard of honour of the West York Rifles was in attendance in front of the Palace, and a detachment of the 13th Light Dragoons was in waiting to escort the Royal carriages to the station, a body of constables being stationed at intervals along the route. The Royal party drove in open carriages through the park, and, escorted by the 13th Light Dragoons, to St. Margaret's station, where a large company had assembled, including a number of ladies, to witness the departure of the Royal train.

The Queen, the Prince Consort, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, immediately on their arrival at the station, took their places in the saloon carriage, in the centre of the train. The Duke of Newcastle, the Minister in attendance, and the Royal suite, having also taken their places, the train left the station about eight minutes past ten.

Her Majesty arrived at Larbert at fifty minutes past ten, and Callander at half past eleven o'clock. The decorations here were on an extensive and magnificent scale. At the station her Majesty was received by Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, lord of the manor, and Lady Willoughby, the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Mansfield, the Sheriff of Perthshire, and Mr. Dalglish, M.P. Closed carriages were in waiting, which at once conveyed her Majesty through the town to the Trossachs. The crowd of spectators assembled in Callander and the neighbourhood was immense, and the heartiest reception was given to the Royal visitors. The 13th Light Dragoons and Sussex Militia lined the route to the Trossachs.

Her Majesty's progress through the Trossachs was one continued ovation. Large numbers of spectators, the great majority of whom had arrived on the previous night by special excursion-trips, lined the route from Callander to the Loch. As the Royal carriages dashed through the defile of the Trossachs, by the side of Loch Achray, swarms of spectators rent the air with a succession of cheers which went on unbroken until the creeks and islands of Katrine opened on the view. Reaching the foot of Loch Katrine shortly after one o'clock, the Queen alighted, and, stepping on board the *Rob Roy* steamer, was received by the Lord Provost and magistrates of Glasgow (who had arrived the night before), and three chairmen of committees of the Glasgow Waterworks Commissioners. The steamer immediately set sail; and, as she floated smoothly away from the pier, cheers and tremendous "Hurrahs" burst instinctively from the masses of people who thronged the vicinity of the lake. It was expected that the *Rob Roy* would make direct for the landing-stage, but, keeping to the north side of the Loch, she passed it about half a mile, and, then turning, came swiftly steaming down. The applause was frequent and loud as she neared the stage; and when, at two o'clock punctually, the boat "bove to," the enthusiasm of the crowd had reached its culminating point.

Her Majesty, leaning on the arm of the Prince Consort, and followed by the Princesses Alice and Helena, the Duke of Newcastle, General Grey, Colonel Ponsonby, Lady Churchill, and the Hon. Miss Cathcart, then stepped from the boat on to the landing-stage, and, preceded by the Lord Provost and magistrates, who took open order, walked to the dais in the centre of the platform, a detachment of the 42nd and 79th Highlanders arrayed on each side of the platform presenting arms. Her Majesty appeared in excellent spirits, and exchanged cordial salutations with the Duke and Duchess of Atholl and others whom she recognised. Her Majesty's dress was of the plainest description—a Stuart tartan dress, grey striped mantle, and white bonnet, over which was thrown a simple black veil. The Princess Alice was similarly attired, and the Princess Helena wore a dark hat, set off with a single peacock's feather. The Prince Consort wore a plain grey tweed walking-coat, and seemed much pleased with the cordiality of the reception. The Rev. Dr. Craig, of Glasgow, and Mr. Bateman, the engineer of the works, accompanied her Majesty in the boat. Mr. Burnet, the secretary to the Waterworks Commissioners, then read the following address to her Majesty:—

Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city of Glasgow, Commissioners appointed by statute for executing and carrying into effect "The Glasgow Corporation Waterworks Act, 1855," beg leave to approach the throne with renewed assurances of our loyal and devoted attachment to your Majesty's person and Government.

Your Majesty's gracious condescension in deigning to patronise with your Royal presence the inauguration of this great public work—alike important to the social and domestic comfort and enjoyment of the numerous inhabitants of the city of Glasgow, whose interests are intrusted to our management, as of incalculable benefit to many branches of manufacturing and commercial industry in the city and neighbourhood—will long be held in grateful remembrance by your Majesty's subjects in this portion of your dominions, and affords another proof of the fostering care and countenance uniformly bestowed by your Majesty on every work calculated to promote the well-being and happiness of your people.

It is with no ordinary feelings of pride and satisfaction that we are enabled this day to state to your Majesty that we have completed one of the most interesting and difficult works of engineering, and at the same time the largest and most comprehensive scheme, for the supply of water which has yet been accomplished in your Majesty's dominions.

The deficient and unsatisfactory condition of the water supply, on which so much of the health and comfort of the inhabitants depended, determined the Corporation of Glasgow, some years ago, to purchase the works of the water companies then existing, and take the supply of water into their own hands.

For this purpose an Act of Parliament was obtained, which received your Majesty's Royal assent on the 2nd day of July, 1855.

Empowered by this Act, the Commissioners came to these wild and romantic regions for that copious supply of pure water of which the large and rapidly-increasing population of Glasgow stood in need. The beautiful and extensive loch of pure water, fed by a large amount of annual rainfall, and lying at an elevation of 300 feet above the sea, was selected as the fountain-head. The rugged district, of thirty-four miles in extent, which intervenes between the loch and the city, has been penetrated by tunnels, crossed by aqueducts, or traversed by iron pipes, in the execution of the necessary works for ultimately conveying to the city no less than fifty million gallons of water per day.

The tunnel, at the mouth of which your Majesty now stands, and into which the water of Loch Katrine is to flow, is eight feet in diameter, 2325 yards in length, and 600 feet below the summit of the mountain under which it passes. It is the first of a series of seventy distinct tunnels, of the same diameter, which measured in the aggregate thirteen miles in length, the longest being at the southern extremity of the works, and 2650 yards in length.

Loch Katrine, Loch Vennachar, and Loch Drunkle, are all laid under contribution, either for the supply of the city, or for affording an increased and more regular supply in dry seasons, to the River Forth, below Loch Vennachar, as compensation for the privilege of diverting 50,000,000 gallons per day to Glasgow. The total area of these lochs is upwards of 4000 acres, and the available capacity within the limits to which they may be drawn off is 160,000,000 cubic feet of water.

We have thought it to be our duty thus humbly to lay before your Majesty this short sketch of the undertaking which you have been so graciously pleased to honour with your Royal countenance; and we doubt not that the blessings which we confidently expect will attend the introduction of this water into Glasgow will ever call to the remembrance of its inhabitants how much they owe to the benignant rule and the pure and virtuous example of that much-loved and ever-honoured Sovereign with whose name this work will now for ever be associated.

That the All-wise and Supreme Disposer of Events may continue to bless and protect your Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and your illustrious family, and that your Majesty may be long spared to reign over a free, a happy, and a loyal people, is our sincere and earnest prayer.

The works have been about three years and six months in course of execution, under the able management of our talented engineer, Mr. John Frederic Bateman, and have given employment to about three thousand men in the country for a large portion of that time, besides ironfounders and mechanics engaged in the manufacture of the iron pipes and in the various ironwork and machinery connected with the works. The cost of construction of the new works will be between £600,000 and £700,000, and the total cost of the undertaking to the city, including the purchase of the works of the former water companies, compensation for land, water privileges, and other expenses, will be nearly one million five hundred thousand pounds. The present population of the city and suburbs to be supplied with water extends to upwards of five hundred thousand.

The address, which was given to the Lord Provost, who handed it to the Queen, was neatly lithographed on vellum by Messrs. MacIure and Macdonald, of Glasgow. Her Majesty delivered the address in charge to the Duke of Newcastle, and received from his Grace the following reply, which she read with a clear and distinct voice:—

I accept with great satisfaction your loyal and affectionate address, and thank you sincerely for the expression of your attachment to my throne and person, and for the cordial welcome with which you have received me.

It is with much gratification that I avail myself of this opportunity of inaugurating a work which, both in its conception and its execution, reflects so much credit upon its promoters, and is calculated to improve the health and comfort of that vast population which is rapidly increasing round the great centre of manufacturing industry in Scotland. Such a work is worthy of the spirit of enterprise and the philanthropy of Glasgow, and I trust that it will be blessed with complete success. I desire that you will convey to the great community which you represent my earnest wishes for their continued prosperity and happiness.

Loud cries of "Hurrah!" were given on the conclusion of her Majesty's speech, and the spectators on the heights cheered loudly and long. Dr. Craig then stepped forward to the dais and offered up an appropriate prayer, invoking a blessing on the undertaking, which he said reminded him of the works of ancient grandeur.

The Queen, on the conclusion of the prayer, gave instructions that the sluices of the works should be opened, and, a request having been made that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to direct this interesting operation personally, her Majesty at once willingly consented. This, by the forethought of the commissioners, was a matter of small difficulty. Her Majesty turned a small tap within the dais, which quickly set in motion a four-horse hydraulic-engine at the mouth of the aqueduct. By this means the great iron shuttles were raised, by screw, wheel, and pinion, to a height of only fifteen inches (the maximum elevation being four feet), and the first torrent of water through the enormous tunnel in the quartz rock went rushing towards its destination. This fact, having been satisfactorily accomplished, was announced by the cannon from the neighbouring heights, and hearty cheers rent the air. Her Majesty then proceeded to the commissioners' cottage, the avenue being guarded on each side by lines of rifle volunteers from Glasgow, and by a body of the Celtic Society; and, having partaken of luncheon, returned to the landing-stage. After a hasty embarkation, amidst deafening peals of artillery, her Majesty and suite were again on the quiet loch en route for Edinburgh. The Royal party arrived at Holyrood at seven in the evening.

AQUEDUCT AT CULEGARTON, NEAR LOCH ARD.

This is one of several of the same description and dimensions. They were adopted as the cheapest and easiest mode of construction in a district without roads, and without any building stone which could be dressed into shape. The abutments, or end embankments, consist of rubblestone, carrying a cast-iron trough 8 feet wide and 4 feet deep, bolted together. The centre is a wrought-iron tube, 8 feet wide and 6 feet deep, resting on stone piers standing 30 feet apart, and carefully united to the cast-iron troughs at each end in such a manner as to prevent leakage. The tube is sunk a little below the level of the trough, so as to ensure its being always full of water, to prevent the unequal contraction and expansion which might have resulted from its being only partially filled. The depth of the cast-iron trough is adapted to the conveyance of 20,000,000 gallons of water per day. When more is required the sides will be raised. The wrought-iron tube and the tunnels are made full size, for 50,000,000 gallons per day.

AQUEDUCT ACROSS THE DUCHRAY WATER.

This bridge crosses a mountain torrent at the bottom of a deep, wild, and romantic highland glen, about a mile above Duchray Castle. It consists of a cast-iron arch of 50 feet span and two side arches. It is built to carry some inverted syphon-pipes of 4 feet in diameter, which are laid across this valley, which was too wide and deep for the construction of an ordinary aqueduct. The pipes are about three-quarters of a mile in length, and are subject to a pressure of 168 feet where they cross the river. One line of pipes, with a fall of 5 feet per mile, will pass 20,000,000 gallons of water per day. Provision is made at the bridge for three lines of pipes. Between Loch Katrine and the Umsdoch Reservoir there are three deep valleys, which are crossed in the same way.

N.B. The photographs of these two aqueducts (by Thomas Annan, of Hope-street, Glasgow) were taken before the works were completed, and they therefore show the works in incomplete condition, with all the timber, travelling-cranes, &c., used in their construction.

One of the witnesses at the Glasgow Circuit Court, on Thursday, when asked if a certain man was married, cautiously answered, "I know him to be living with a woman, whom they call his wife; but for myself, I don't know whether she is his wife or not, as I never saw them married."

Captain Macmeekan, of the *Oneco*, has been successful in landing two and a half dozen carp, which he took with him from England, with the object of domesticating them in Victoria. Four dozen English thrushes have also arrived.

NOAH'S ARK AND THE "GREAT EASTERN."—The following is a comparison between the size of the *Great Eastern* and Noah's Ark:—

Noah's Ark.			
According to Newton.		According to Wilkins.	
Feet.		Feet.	
Length between perpendiculars	612.00	517	680
Extreme breadth	89.94	91.16	85
Height	51.55	51.70	80
Tonnage	18,247.08	21,769.50	23,062.25

The difference in the dimensions which exist between the calculation of Newton and Wilkins arises from their personal interpretation of the measure mentioned in the Old Testament, which, according to one, was 20,625 English inches, and to the other, 21,98.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

CUCUMBERS.—An elaborate paper, by M. Ch. Naudin, on the genus *cucumis* and its varieties, appears in the botanical division of the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF BIRDS, according to their osteological characters, is the subject of the most recent researches of the eminent naturalist M. Emile Blanchard. The introduction appears in the zoological division of the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*.

EARTHQUAKES.—"The Facts and Theory of Earthquake Phenomena," by Mr. Robert Mallet, form a long and important article (illustrated by maps, diagrams, &c.) in the newly-published volume of the British Association, which contains the report of the proceedings of the Leeds meeting in the September of 1883.

THE RAW PRODUCTS OF INDIA are set forth by Dr. Alexander Hunter, of the Madras School of Industrial Arts, in the first of a series of papers in the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*. It contains a notice of various fibrous plants, with suggestions for cleaning and weaving them. Cotton, hemp, jute, flax, the palms, aloes, ananas, nettles, &c., are especially noticed.

TO DIMINISH THE COMBUSTIBILITY OF COTTON TISSUES, MM. Doebereiner and Gelsner, after discussing the merits of borax, alum, and soluble glass, recommend especially phosphate of ammonia, which they say is cheap, and can be easily combined with sal ammoniac, and introduced into the starch with which the tissues are prepared.—*Repertoire de Chimie*.

ARSENICAL GREENS form the subject of an important memoir, by M. Chevallier, in the *Bulletin de la Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale*, who signalises many accidents which have been occasioned by these pigments, principally employed in painting and papering apartments. Now that all colours can be obtained from inoffensive compounds, it is to be hoped that poisonous ones will be abandoned.—*Repertoire de Chimie*.

"ARSENIC NOT INJURIOUS TO LARVÆ OF FLIES" is the heading of a paper by Mr. F. H. Storer, of Boston, U.S. (in *Silliman's Journal*). He states that in the course of forty-eight hours the bodies of some rats which had been poisoned with arsenic were thoroughly flyblown and covered with a multitude of larvæ. These, after consuming all the flesh of the rats, concealed themselves in sheltered corners, and in due course were converted into chrysalides. This is remarkable, as it is well known that flies themselves are quickly destroyed by arsenic.

LEAD IN SNUFF.—It has been long known that snuff contains lead when it has been kept in vessels made of that metal. A commission of German chemists—MM. Buchner, Pettenkofer, and Kaiser—have determined, after long research, that snuff wrapped in lead, even when covered with paper or combined with tin, gradually becomes poisonous by acting upon and taking up the metal. They recommend snuff to be kept in paper coated with wax, gutta percha, or some resinous substance.—*Journal de Pharmacie*.

ARGENTINE.—M. Gerber, a chemist, at Mühlhausen, has prepared for some years, under the name of *argentine*, metallic tin in powder, which he obtains by precipitating that metal from its chloride by means of plates of zinc. By an analogous preparation silvered papers for wrapping perfumeries are prepared in England. M. Gerber, however, prepares his powder more specially for application to tissues. Two pretty specimens of prints chequered with argentine are given in the *Repertoire de Chimie*. M. Gerber applies also copper in powder, but the alterability of that metal limits its employment.

THE CORNE D'EMEAUX DISINFECTANT.—M. Burdel, in a note addressed to the Académie des Sciences, asserts that by the ozonometer of Schönbein he has determined that ozone has disappeared from the atmosphere in certain places in consequence of the presence of putrefying substances, but that the ozone has returned when the above-mentioned disinfectant has been applied to those substances. The ozonometer has passed from 0 to 7 or 8 deg.—*Comptes Rendus*.—M. Burdel intends to pursue his investigations on a large scale with the view of applying the disinfectant to public sanitary purposes.

THE ELECTRICITY OF TOURMALINES is discussed by M. Gauguain, in an elaborate memoir, illustrated with a plate showing the apparatus employed. The tourmaline becomes electric when cooled or heated between certain limits of temperature. M. Gauguain found the green and blue tourmalines of Brazil furnish the largest amount of electricity, and not the brown tourmalines, as usually supposed. He has also particularly investigated the hygroscopic peculiarities of tourmaline in relation to electricity.—*Annales de Chimie*. The tourmaline is a more perfect form of a mineral named *schorl*. The transparent varieties are much valued for experiments on the polarisation of light.

M. Claudet, whose motto must be "excelsior," lately read three papers of great value to the photographic art to the members of the British Association.

Messrs. Maull and Polyblank continue the issue of their photographic portraits of "Living Celebrities." That just published of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury is admirable, and carefully finished. With this portrait they bring their first volume to a close: it contains forty excellent portraits of the notables of our day.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—We have a curious sun-picture before us (given away with No. 54 of the *Photographic News*). It is a view of the Pavillon de l'Horloge of the Tuilleries, taken by Mr. Fox Talbot's new patent process, to which he has given the name of *photoglyph*. Apparently, it differs little from the ordinary photographs; but, on a closer inspection, it will be seen to receive more sensitively the gradations of light and shade, and not to confound in a dark mass the prominent and semi-prominent objects represented, as is nearly always the case in the old mode. This naturally gives an impression of higher finish; though the haziness which occasionally hangs over the picture would almost seem to contradict this assertion. However, further experiments will doubtless remove this trifling obscurity, whilst the present process is a step in advance.

DINNER TO THE 9TH (QUEEN'S ROYAL) LANCERS AT EXETER.

This distinguished regiment, as we reported in our military intelligence, returned to England a few weeks since, after an unusually long service of seventeen years and upwards in India, during which time they were actively employed in the Sutlej, the Gwalior, and the Punjab campaigns, besides taking a distinguished part in the suppression of the late rebellion, particularly at Delhi, Lucknow, and Agra. By a singular coincidence they were stationed at the same barracks at Exeter from which they started for India nearly eighteen years ago. The citizens of Exeter and gentlemen of the neighbourhood determined to receive them in such a manner as should mark their appreciation of the gallant services which the regiment had rendered to the support of our rule in India, and their desire to render honour and thanks to those brave men who had undergone so many privations and hardships on their behalf. Accordingly, a subscription having been made and a committee appointed, the Mayor of Exeter, attended by a deputation, invited, in the name of the citizens, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the regiment to a banquet, which took place on Thursday, the 13th of October at the Higher Market.

The troops first proceeded to the cathedral to return thanks for their preservation and their safe return. They were addressed by the Rev. E. C. Harington, Chancellor of the Cathedral and Chaplain to her Majesty's Forces in Exeter.

After service the troops formed in the cathedral-yard, and proceeded to the Higher Market, the streets being densely crowded with people and decorated with flags. At their entrance into the market they were received by the Mayor in his robes, and several of the gentlemen of the committee. The officers were accommodated with seats at two raised tables at the head, the men being seated at five long tables, extending the whole length of the market. An ample dinner was provided for them, consisting of a baron of beef, 4 boars' heads, 4 raised pies of game, 12 pieces of roast beef (ribs), 12 sirloins ditto, 12 rounds ditto, 18 haunches mutton, 6 saddles ditto, 24 joints of roast pork, 12 hams, 12 tongues, 24 geese, 48 ducks, 48 chickens, 40 veal pies, 50 apple tarts, 50 open tarts, 60 glasses of clotted cream, 36 boiled plum puddings (hot), 36 baked ditto, 20 dishes salad, 24 dishes celery, 60 plates cheese, 40 dishes pickles, and hot potatoes.

After dinner the men were supplied with punch of the best quality, a number of toasts were drunk, and the party broke up at 5.30 p.m.

Upwards of one hundred and fifty of the citizens and gentry of the neighbourhood joined in the dinner, and a platform and gallery erected for the purpose were thronged with ladies and others as spectators. Two military bands were in attendance.

The Earl of Cardigan, Inspector-General of Cavalry, inspected the head-quarters of the 9th Lancers, under the command of Colonel Little, on Monday. After they had gone through several movements with great precision, the Earl of Cardigan thus addressed the men:—"I am very glad to see so fine a regiment on parade, after such long and good services in India." The noble Earl then proceeded to inspect the men who have applied for their discharge.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

THE MODERN SINGING MASTER on the ART OF SINGING. By F. BUSSE. Illustrated with 126 Exercises. Translated by J. A. HAMILTON. Price 7s. 6d. London: J. HENRY WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside, and 6, Milk-street, City.

THE PRACTICAL SINGING TUTOR from the COMMENCEMENT. 24 Progressive Studies for Soprano or Tenor. By HENRI PANOFKA. Book I., price 3s. Book II., price 4s. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside, and 6, Milk-street.

HENRY FARMER'S PRINCESS MARY VALSE. Solo and Duet. 4s. each. Septet, 3s. 6d. Orchestra, 5s. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside, and 6, Milk-street.

HENRY FARMER'S LA BELLE SCHOTISCHE. Beautifully Illustrated in Colours by BRANDARD. Price 3s. post-free. Septet, 3s. 6d.; Orchestra, 5s. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside, and 6, Milk-street.

HENRY FARMER'S MISERERE and **AN** CHE LA MORTE from "Trovatore." Arranged for the Pianoforte. Price 2s. 6d., post-free. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside, and 6, Milk-street, E.C.

WILLIAMS'S 108 DANCES for the VIOLIN. WILLIAMS'S 108 DANCES for the VIOLIN. WILLIAMS'S 108 DANCES for the CORNET. WILLIAMS'S 108 DANCES for the FLUTE. From the admired Works of Henry Farmer. Price 1s. 6d. each. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside, and 6, Milk-street, City.

RICARDO LINTER'S ILLUSTRATIONS of the OPERA, suitable for the Drawing-room. Price 3s. each, post-free.
1. Lucrezia Borgia. 5. Don Pasquale.
2. Rigolotto. 6. Lucia di Lammermoor.
3. Trovatore. 7. Martha.
4. Bruni. 8. Bellario.
London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside, and 6, Milk-street, E.C.

THE MASONIC POLKA. Dedicated to the Brethren of the Lodge of Truth, No. 743, and the Order of Freemasons. By Brother J. WOOD. Price 3s. 6d., post-free. London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside, and 6, Milk-street, E.C.

ROBERT COCKS AND CO.'S LIST OF STANDARD WORKS FOR THE ORGAN.
THE ORGAN: ITS HISTORY AND CONSTRUCTION. By E. J. HOPKINS and Dr. RIMBAULT. 31s. 6d.
BEST'S 13 CHORUSES OF HANDEL (pedal oblig.) 63s.
BEST'S MODERN SCHOOL for the ORGAN. 31s. 6d. Part I, 10s. 6d.; Part II, 12s. 6d.; Part III, 7s. 6d.; Part IV, 10s. 6d.
BEST'S ORGAN COMPOSITIONS, in Book 1. 3s. 1st Vol. 30s.
BEST'S SIX ADAGIOS for the ORGAN (pedal oblig.) 5s.
BEST'S ORGAN STUDENT. Two vols., each 21s., or 24 books, each 2s. 6d.
MENDELSSOHN'S SIX GRAND SONATAS. 15s.
BACH'S CHORALE, edited by MENDELSSOHN. Six books, each 8s.
RINCK'S PRACTICAL SCHOOL for the ORGAN, edited by WESTLEY and BISHOP. 30s., or six books, each 7s. 6d.
LIBBE'S 25 ORIGINAL VOLUNTARIES (ped. ad lib.) 6s.
HERZOG'S PRACTICAL ORGANIST. 18 books, each 3s. 6d.
JOHN BISHOP'S 12 CHORUSES OF HANDEL (with pedal), each 2s. 6d.
NIGHTINGALE'S MASS VOLUNTARIES. Two vols., each 31s. 6d., or 12 books, each 7s. 6d.
NIXON'S ORGAN THEMES. 36s., or 6 books, each 7s. 6d.
NIXON'S SEVEN SUBJECTS. 39s., or 6 books, each 7s. 6d.
BEAUTIES for the ORGAN. By WARREN. 12s., or 12 books, each 2s. 6d.
SACRED VOLUNTARIES. By WARREN. 12s., or 12 books, each 2s. 6d.
ROCK MOVEMENTS. By WARREN. 12s., or 12 books, each 2s. 6d.
HANDBOOK for AMATEUR ORGANISTS. 30s., or 12 books, each 2s. 6d.
CHURCH VOLUNTARIES, from the German Writers. 8s.
RINCK'S ORGAN WORKS. By J. BISHOP. Books each 3s., 4s., and 5s.
RINCK'S FIRST THREE MONTHS. By J. BISHOP. 6s.
WARREN'S EASY ORGAN TUTOR. 4s. Appendix, 6s.
WARREN'S HINTS TO YOUNG ORGANISTS. 3s.
BACH'S 48 PRELUDES and 48 FUGUES. By CZERNY. 31s. 6d.
BACH'S ART OF FUGUE. By CZERNY. 21s.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, W., and of all Musicellers.

SACRED MUSIC for the HOME CIRCLE.—A Selection of Standard Tunes for Four Voices, together with suitable Psalms and Hymns, arranged by E. H. THORNE, Organist, Henley-on-Thames. Price 1s. 6d., limp cloth. London: W. WELLS GARDNER, 7, Paternoster-row.

NEW SONG, BEYOND THE SEA. Price 2s. Few songs are likely to attract more than "Beyond the Sea." The words and music are sure to please. It is composed by Mr. HIME, Author of "Something to Love Me," "Look Always on the Sunny Side," "We may yet meet again," &c. DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG, THE ROSE and the VOW. Written and composed by SAMUEL LOVER. Price 3s. 6d. "The Rose and the Vow" is one of Mr. Lover's happiest inspirations; it is redolent of beauty in both poetry and melody, and will charm all who hear it. DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

NEW VOCAL DUET, FAIRY DREAMS. Price 2s. 6d.—Mr. Stephen Glover, the composer of "What are the wild waves saying?" "Two Merry Minstrels," &c., has just published "Fairy Dreams," duet, for soprano and contralto, which will equal in popularity any of his former compositions. DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

SPLENDID ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS PRESENT. **CALCOTT'S HANDEL ALBUM** for PIANOFORTE. 10s. 6d. O. LONSDALE, 29, Old Bond-street; and Messrs. Longman and Co.

I HAVE ALWAYS A WELCOME FOR THEE. New Ballad, by LANGTON WILLIAMS. "One of the sweetest ballads of the day."—Review. Price 2s. Free for stamps. W. WILLIAMS and Co., 221, Tottenham-court-road.

CLARINE; or, 'Tis a form that reminds me of thee. New Ballad, by LANGTON WILLIAMS. Sung by Miss Lascelles. "This ballad is a musical gem."—Review. Price 2s. Free for stamps. W. WILLIAMS and Co., 221, Tottenham-court-road, London.

THE SAVOYARD'S RETURN. New Song, by LANGTON WILLIAMS. Sung by Miss Louisa Vining at St. Martin's Hall, and enthusiastically received. Price 2s. 6d. Free for stamps. W. WILLIAMS and Co., 221, Tottenham-court-road.

THE TREASURES OF HOME. New Ballad, by LANGTON WILLIAMS. Just published. Sung by Miss Stabbach. "A sweet lyric."—Review. Price 2s. Free for stamps. W. WILLIAMS and Co., 221, Tottenham-court-road.

SIMS REEVES' New Song, FOR THEE, MY LOVE, FOR THEE! composed expressly for him by LANGTON WILLIAMS, and sung by him with the greatest success at St. Martin's Hall, is just published. Price 2s. 6d. Free for stamps. W. WILLIAMS and Co., 221, Tottenham-court-road.

FAVARGER'S Fantaisie Pianoforte from Guillaume Tell. FAVARGER'S Le Départ du Conscrit. 4s. 6d. FAVARGER'S Promenade sur l'Eau. 3s. 6d. FAVARGER'S Lydie (sans Octave). 3s. 6d. New Editions of Oberon and Il Barbiere Fantaisies by this popular Composer.—CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S INTRODUCTORY PRACTICE AND EXERCISES for the PIANOFORTE, in Parts, 5s. and 6s. each. These Exercises form the standard book of studies in all the Music Academies of Europe. M. Thalberg, S. Bennett, C. Hallé, Liszt, Mosdames Goddard, Pleyel, and other eminent Pianists, have employed this work in their course of practice. CRAMER, BEALE, and CHAPPEL, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEW SONG, THE VIOLET and THE ZEPHYR. By W. BAYLEY. "Truly a very charming song."—Vide Times. Price 2s. 6d. D'ALCOUR, 8, Rathbone-place (eight doors from), Oxford-street.

CHEAPEST MUSIC REPOSITORY in ENGLAND.—All the New Music Half-price. Catalogues, two stamps. Country orders sent per return of post.—H. D'ALCOUR (removed to), 8, Rathbone-place (eight doors from Oxford-street), W.

ALL MUSIC, the best and Copyright Editions, is supplied at Half the Market Price, on receipt of stamps to the amount by HAMMOND (late Julien and Co.), 214, Regent-street, Catalogues forwarded gratis.

EVANS and CO.'S HALF-PRICE MUSIC CATALOGUE, 77, Baker-street, Portman square, W. Country Orders executed by return of post. Payment taken in postage stamps. Catalogues gratis.

MUSIC, HALF PRICE.—The High Price of Music.—All full-price Music (without exception) forwarded to any part on receipt of postage-stamps to the amount of half the published price, and one extra stamp each piece. Catalogues gratis. OSTERMAN and Co., 32, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

SPINNLED for the PIANO. By H. LITOLFF. 4s. "Schumann's 31a." Serenade for the Piano. By F. SPINDLER. 3s. "Salut à Savannah." Galop brilliant. By K. FAUER. 4s.—EWING and Co., 57, Regent-street, London.

OH, REST in the LORD, Mendelssohn's celebrated Air from "Elijah." Transcribed for the Pianoforte by GEORGE FESKA. Seventh Edition. Sent free on receipt of 18 stamps.—EWING and Co.'s Musical Library, 57, Regent-street.

CHRISTMAS HYMN.—MENDELSSOHN'S HARK the HERALD ANGELS SING.—Sent free on receipt of 18 stamps.—EWING and Co., 57, Regent-street, London.

SUPERB CHEAP MUSICAL PRESENTS, in cloth, gilt edges.—Christy's Minstrel's Songs, with Choruses, 49 in 1 volume, 4s.; Moore's Irish Melodies, 73 in 1 vol., 4s.; Burns' Scotch Songs, 99 in 1 vol., 3s.; Wade's Selected Anthems, 26, by the best masters, in 1 vol., 4s.; and the Opera Chorus Book, 15, of the best from various Operas, in 1 vol., 4s. These Volumes have the Symphonies and Piano Accompaniments; and either sent post-free for 54 stamps.—MUSICAL BOUQUET OFFICE, 192, High Holborn.

HARMONIUMS.—CRAMER, BEALE, and CO. have every description. Cramer, Beale, and Co. are also chief agents for Alexander's New Patent. 901, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTES, NEW and SECONDHAND, for Sale or Hire.—CRAMER, BEALE and Co., 901, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE (PEACHEY) M-ker, with option of purchase. Carriage free five miles. Large Assortment, and warranted for Exportation. Extensive Show-rooms, 73, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

FOR £6 6s. WHEATSTONE'S FIVE-OCTAVE HARMONIUM. New Patent. Has double pedals, and produces a soft and agreeable quality of tone.—20, Conduit-street, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTES.—No. 151, Regent-street. ORTMANN and PLUMS, Patentees of the New Studio Pianoforte, expressly for School-room Use; very moderate in price, and most durable. For description see "Times" advertisement.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. **H. TOLKIEN'S INDIAN PIANOFORTE.**—This Piano, with its reeding power, concave bracings, and perpendicular bolts, for forward, after several trials in the EAST and WEST INDIES, to be the only Pianoforte ever manufactured capable of resisting the heats and damps of these climates. Height 4 feet. In elegant designs, including cases, 40 guineas. H. Tolkien, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C.

H. TOLKIEN'S PIANOS—Public Attention. Some splendid Rosewood and Walnut-tree Cottages and Pianos, 65 octaves, with all the latest improvements, have only been used a few months, after several trials in the EAST and WEST INDIES, to be the only Pianoforte ever manufactured capable of resisting the heats and damps of these climates. Height 4 feet. In elegant designs, including cases, 40 guineas. H. Tolkien, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C.

H. TOLKIEN'S 25-GUINEA PIANOFORTE, with easy terms of purchase, elegant designs and various woods, 65 octaves, is superior to any English or Foreign Piano at the price. Twenty-five years' test has proved the truth of this assertion.—H. Tolkien, 27, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

COLLARD'S WALNUT-TREE COTTAGE PIANO, to be sold a bargain, a very full and sweet toned instrument, with all the latest improvements, scarcely used, at HOLDBERNE'S, 444, New Oxford-street.

MUSICAL-BOX DEPOT, 32, Ludgate-street. NICOLE'S celebrated Large Musical Boxes, at £1 per Air, Operatic, National, or Sacred. Small Boxes, 15s. 6d. to 40s. each. Catalogues of tunes and prices gratis post-free, on application to WALES and McCULLOCH, as above.

MUSICAL LOTO, a new Musical Game for the Winter Evenings, from 1s. to 1s. 1d.; also, the POLY-HARMONICON, a most amusing pastime, makes upwards of 15,000 Polkas or Waltzes, from 3s. 6d. Explains from three to four daily.—VAN NORDER and Co., 115, Great Russell-street, W.C. All Music half price.

PIANOFORTE FOR DISPOSAL.—A 7-Octave Cottage, in fine walnut case, with metallic plate, patent sounding-board, and all the latest improvements. It has only been used a few months, and will be sold for half its value (19 guineas). To be seen at R. GREEN and CO.'S, 204, Oxford-street, W.

WALNUT FURNITURE for a drawing room, of substantial workmanship and choice designs, to be sold for half its original value, consisting of fine walnutwood too table on carved pillo and claws, a 5ft. do. cheffonier with marble slab and plate-glass back and doors, a do. occasional table, two fancy chairs, a large chimney glass in richly carved and gilt frame; also six mahogany chairs, one settee, and one easy chair in suite, covered in rich silk, and chintz lace covers. The price 41 guineas, half their original cost. Also a Suite of Spanish Mahogany Dining-room Furniture, price 38 guineas; and Two Suites of richly carved Oak Dining-room Furniture. To be seen at R. GREEN and CO.'S, upholsterers 204, Oxford-street, W.

FURNITURE.—Where to Buy, What to Buy, How to Buy.—COMPLETE FURNISHING GUIDES, with all Explanations and Illustrated by 300 Engravings, to be had post-free, of P. and S. BEYFUS, City Furniture Warehouses, 91, 93, and 95, City-road. Goods delivered free to any part of the kingdom, and exchanged if not approved.

P. and S. BEYFUS' FIFTEEN-POUND ROSEWOOD or WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUITES covered in Velvet; Chimney-glass, 49 by 39, for 25; Easy-chairs, 17s. 6d.; Chiffoniers, with marble top, and plate-glass doors, 90s.

P. and S. BEYFUS' THIRTEEN-GUINEA (Plate-glass Door) WARDROBE, 6 feet wide; Iron Bedsteads, 14s. 6d.; Mahogany Arabian Bedsteads, 60s.; Marble-top Washstands, 30s.; Dining Tables, 65s.; Sideboards 80s.; Chiffoniers, 35s.; Parlour Chairs, 10s.; Dining-room Chairs, in Morocco, 30s.; Couches, 30s.

P. and S. BEYFUS' Complete Estimates for Furnishing Houses, suited to all classes of society, fully detailed in their Illustrated Catalogue, forwarded gratis, free by post. Estimate No. 1.—A Four-roomed House for .. 229 15s. 0d. " No. 2.—A Six-roomed " " 267 7s. 6d. " No. 3.—An Eight-roomed " " 314 10s. 0d. " No. 4.—A Ten-roomed " " 314 10s. 0d.

GOODS' CARRIAGE-PAID TO ANY PART OF THE KINGDOM. P. and S. Beyfus, City Furniture Warehouses, 91, 93, 95, City-road.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. RETIREMENT of Mr. JOHN WELLS.—The whole of the valuable Stock of CABINET FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, CARPETS, DAMASKS, &c., will be SOLD OFF at a large reduction in price, for cash only.—210, Regent-street, opposite Conduit-street.

SARL and SONS, 17 and 18, Cornhill, respectfully solicit a visit to their magnificent Establishment. The Ground Floor is more particularly devoted to the display of Fine Gold Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, and Fine Gold Chains. The Silver-Plate Department is in the Gallery of the Building, and consists of every article requisite for the table and sideboard. In the magnificent Show-rooms is displayed a large and beautiful stock of Argentine Plate, the manufacture of which has stood the test of twenty years' experience. Sarl and Sons have also fitted up a separate Show-room for the display of Drawing and Dining Room Clocks of the most exquisite designs. Books containing Drawings and Prices may be had on application. Sarl and Sons, 17 and 18, Cornhill, London.

COFFEE, TEA.—A Revolution!—LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA and COFFEE PERCOLATOR, now so universally appreciated for its elegance, cleanliness, expeditiousness, and economy, may be had from all Ironmongers, Silversmiths, and Tea Merchants. J. COLLIS Agent, 131, Fenchurch-street, E.C. Illustrated prospectus, testimonials, and prices sent free.

GARDNERS' £2 2s. DINNER SERVICES, complete, Best Quality, Breakfast, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Services, equally low. Cut Wines, 3s. 6d. per doz.; Cut Decanters (Quart), 7s. 6d. per pair. Regal dinner mass supplied. Engravings free by post. Gardners, by appointment to Her Majesty (established 187 years), Makers of the Patent Enamel Great Clock Dials at the Houses of Parliament, 63 and 453, Strand.

FRENCH and ENGLISH PAPER HANGINGS and INTERIOR DECORATIONS.—The present new Stock of Paperhangings is particularly worthy of notice for variety and elegance of design.—GEORGE MANFIELD and SON, Interior Decorators and Builders, 52, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, W.; and Henry-street, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.

PRIMROSE SOAP.—JOHN KNIGHT'S PRIMROSE SOAP is the most economical and best household Soap for Families and Landladies, &c. Sold by most respectable Grocers and Oilmen. As much inferior soap is being sold stamped "Primrose," the Public are cautioned to observe that the name and address, "JOHN KNIGHT, York-place, Old Gravel-lane, St. George's, East" is stamped on each bar.

MOURNING MANTLES and BONNETS, the Newest and Prettiest Shapes, and the Largest Stock in London to select from at the most Moderate Prices, at PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, London.

FAMILY MOURNING, at PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE. Ladies and Families whose bereavements compel them to adopt Mourning attire, will find here the readiest and cheapest means of purchasing, the stock of General Mourning being one of the largest in London, both of goods made up and in the piece. Families residing in the country will save both time and expense by forwarding their letter orders at once to the warehouse, it being useful only to send bodices or dresses for patterns, when every requisite will be carefully prepared, and immediately dispatched, free of carriage, to any part. The immense stock of Bonnets, Mantles, and Skirts is not surpassed by any house in London either for beauty of materials or design, the most moderate prices are charged, and the wear of every article may be implicitly relied on. Address, PETER ROBINSON, Family and General Mourning Warehouse, 103, Oxford-street, London. Patterns free.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS, unequalled for make and wear, from 30s. to 63s. and upwards, wear guaranteed. Black Flounced Silk Robes, from 50s. Shades of Grey and Half Flouncing, at half price. Patterns free. Address, PETER ROBINSON, Family Mourning Warehouse, 103, Oxford-street, London.

BLACK and HALF-MOURNING FABRICS. New Materials in beautiful textures for the Autumn. Patterns free. Address, PETER ROBINSON, Family Mourning Warehouse, 103 Oxford-street, London.

NEW AUTUMN SILKS, at £1 5s. 9d. the Full Dress.—PETER ROBINSON begs to announce to his Customers and the Nobility in London that they can be supplied with PATTERNS of his very extensive and varied collection of New Autumn Silks.

Fashionable Solid Checks, £1 5s. 9d. the Full Dress. Rich Bayadere Gowns, £1 5s. 9d. New Striped Glacés, £1 5s. 9d. Extra Rich Checks, £1 7s. 9d. Crossover Glacé Bars, £1 5s. 9d. Wide Bayadere Bars, £1 12s. 9d. Rich Broché Plaids, £1 15s. 9d. Plaid Gros d'Afrique, £1 17s. 9d. Brocades, £1 19s. 9d. French Fancies, £2 5s. 9d. French Striped Regs, £2 8s. 9d. Patterns post-free. PETER ROBINSON, 103, 105, 107, 109, Oxford-street, London, W.

RICH SILKS at REDUCED PRICES. Double Jupe richly woven Velvet Robes. Albans Bayadere Silk Robes (extra widths in the skirt), of the richest qualities, four guineas; original price, 8½ guineas. New Baye and Drognet Silks, for Young Ladies, 2s. 6d. to 5s. per yard, cut in any lengths. SHAWLS. A large importation of rich French Cashmere Shawls, at 7s. 6d., worth six guineas. All the new Cloaks for the Season, with exclusive Novelties in Promenades and House Jackets. SEWELL and CO., COMPTON HOUSE, Fenchurch-street, W.

SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked Glacé, at 22s. 6d. per Dress of 12 yards, well worth the attention of families. Patterns sent free by post. Also patterns and prices of their rich stock of silks.—JOHN HARVEY, SON, and Co., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of 30 years. Carriage paid upon amounts above £5.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN DEPARTMENT. JOHN HARVEY, SON, and Co., of 9, Ludgate-hill, established upwards of fifty years, will send patterns or samples free, for inspection or comparison, of their rich DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, with Napkins and Slip-cloths to match, damask, and by the yard, 4-4, 7-4, and 10-4 wide; sheetings in width from 3 to 3½ yards; cotton sheeting from 1 to 3 yards wide; huckabacks, medical, Baden-Baden, roll towellings, glass and knife cloths, dusters, &c., made up and marked upon the shortest notice. Carriage paid upon amounts above £5. Families waited upon at home in London.

SILKS in GREAT NOVELTY, JUST RECEIVED FOR AUTUMNAL WEAR, in immense variety, consisting of Fancy Checked, Striped, Crossbar, Plaid, and Plain GLACÉ SILKS, now being offered in Three Lots, at greatly reduced prices. Lot 1. Rich and useful Stripes, &c., £1 5s. 6d. the Dress. Lot 2. The new Black Checks, &c., £1 5s. 6d. the Dress. Lot 3. The new Crossbars (new colours), £1 15s. 6d. the Dress. Also, 800 Silk Robes, for two or three Flounces, at nearly half value. Black and Half Mourning Dito, at a similar reduction. N.B. Patterns for inspection, post-free. Observe the Address:—BEEHIVE and BEEHALL, THE BEEHIVE, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.

GLOVES! GLOVES!! GLOVES!!! 1s. 6d. pair Delafosse's Best Alpine Kid; or, one dozen, 16s. 2s. 6d. " Best Grenoble Kid " 21s. 2s. 7d. " Best Paris Kid " 21s. 2s. 11d. the new " two-button Paris Kid " 33s. Black, White, or Coloured. Sample pair sent for 2 extra stamps. BAKER and CRISP, Paris Glove Warehouse, 221, Regent-street (entrance Maddox-street). N.B. Gentlemen's Alpaca, 1s. 6d.; Grenoble, 2s.; Best Paris, 3s. 3d.

AUTUMN DRESSES. Patterns sent post-free. The New Reps Mohair, 8s. 9d. the Full Dress. The New Double Mohair, 10s. 6d. " The New Tartan Poplins, 8s. 9d. " The New Striped Linen, 10s. 6d. " The New Aberdeen Wines, 15s. 6d. " The finest French Merino, 16s. 9d. BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street (only entrance-door Maddox-street). N.B. The New Mantle Cloths from 3s. 6d. the yard.

PATTERNS SENT POST-FREE. RICH FRENCH MOIRE ANTIQUES, Two Guineas the Dress, worth Four Pounds. BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, Maddox-street.

2000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, beautifully worked in each corner and round the borders 3s. each, post-free, worth 5s. 9d. BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (entrance, Maddox-street). N.B. 1s. 6d. each, worth 4s. 9d., French Gimpure Collars.

JACKETS! JACKETS!! JACKETS!!! Our 2s. 6d. In-door Jacket, 10s. 6d. Our New Out-door Jacket, 10s. 6d. The Cheapest Mantle in England for One Guinea. BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street (only entrance-door Maddox-street).

SOILED FRENCH CAMBRIC!!! HANDKERCHIEFS at less than half the original cost. Goods that were one, two, and three guineas a dozen are now selling for 10s. 6d., 15s., and 21s. Patterns and samples sent post-free.—BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street (only entrance-door in Maddox-street). N.B. Clear, hemmed stitched, 7s. 6d. half-dozen, post-free.

OUR NEW READY-MADE DRESSES!!! In great variety, from 15s. complete. Our new Aberdeen Striped Winesey Dress, beautifully trimmed in the latest Parisian modes, 25s. complete. For economy and elegance cannot be equalled. BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street (only entrance-door in Maddox-street). N.B. Dressing-gowns in great variety.

THE GREATEST PARISIAN and OTHER NOVELTIES in MANTLES, Millinery, Rich Velvet, Silk, Drognet, and numerous other Robes which have been purchased at a great reduction of price, in consequence of the unprecedented depression of the market in the foreign markets, will be found well worthy the inspection of ladies. CHAMBERLIN and THORNE, 79, Gracechurch-street, London.

QUILTED EIDER-DOWN PETTICOATS are strongly recommended to those who wish to combine elegance with comfort. To be had only of W. H. BATSON, 40, 1, Maddox-street, Regent-street, depot for the Eider-down Patent Spring Pillow. Agent for Manchester, Mr. WITHERS, Old Exchange.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778. **BABIES' BASSINETS** Trimmed and Furnished, Ready for use, and sent home free of carriage. **BABIES' BASKETS,** Trimmed and Furnished to correspond. CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, GRACECHURCH-ST. LONDON, E.C. Descriptive Lists, with Prices, sent free by post.

COMPLETE SETS of BABY LINEN, which are sent home throughout the Kingdom free of carriage. **UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, AND THE COLONIES** for Ladies and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778. **LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS,** sent home free of carriage. Descriptive Lists, with Prices, sent free by post. CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, GRACECHURCH-ST. LONDON, E.C.

CHRISTENING ROBES, 2½ Guineas. Babies' Cloaks, 1 Guinea. 54, Baker-street. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR.

BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES, 2½ Guineas. Baskets to match, 1 Guinea. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 54, Baker-street.

MARRIAGE OUTFITS; Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d. White Dressing Gowns, One Guinea. Real Balbrican Hosiery. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 54, Baker-street.

LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS, Chamoles Leather, with black feet. 54, Baker-street. W. G. TAYLOR.

LINSEY RIDING HABITS for LITTLE GIRLS, 2½ Guineas. Ladies' Riding Habits, 5s. to 5s. Guineas. W. G. TAYLOR, 54, Baker-street.

WINTER HOSIERY of every quality in Merino, Lambwool, and Spun Silk, manufactured into Stockings, Waistcoats, Drawers, Union Dresses, 8s. 6d. each. Devonshire Knit Petticoats, especially adapted for Invalids, or any that require warmth without weight. Real Welsh Flannels. ROBERTSHAW, 100, Oxford-street. Established 1777.

PRINTED FLANNEL DRESSING-GOWNS, elegantly trimmed, lined throughout, and full skirt, 37s. 6d. Lining Reversible and Quilted Petticoats.—ROBERTSHAW, 100, Oxford-street. Wedding and Ind's Outfits.

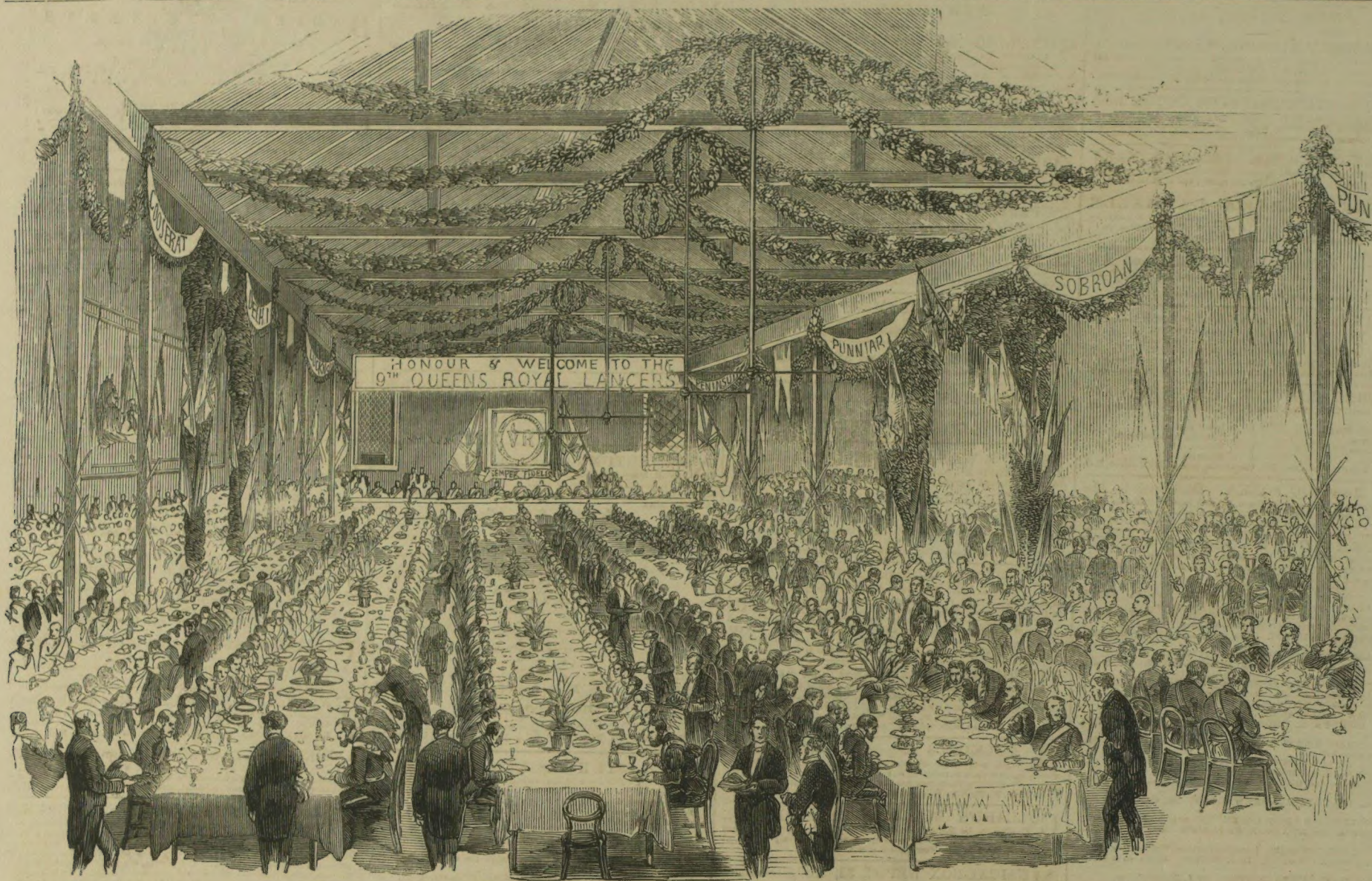
VALENCIENNES LACE, made with genuine linen thread, scarcely distinguishable from the real French, very durable, yet sold at one-tenth of the price. Samples post-free. BAKER and DOWDEN, Upper Eaton-street Eaton-square S.W.

SHIRTS.—ROBERTSHAW'S superior Shirts, 32s. and 38s. the half-dozen. Printed Flannel Shirts, 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 12s. 6d. each. Outfits for either service. Excellence guaranteed with economy. Address, 100, Oxford-street. Established, 1777.

FOR FAMILY ARMS, CREST, or PEDIGREE, send Name and County, and in three days you will receive a correct copy of your Armorial Bearings. Plain Sketch, 5s.; in Heraldic Colours, 6s. Family Pedigrees, with original grant of Arms, to whom and when granted, the origin of the family, traced from authentic records at the British Museum, fee 21s. An index kept containing the names of all persons who have entitled to use arms, as copied from the College of Arms, British Museum, and other places of authority.—By T. CULLETON, Genealogist, Royal Heraldic Office, 25, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, London, W.C.

FAMILY ARMS engraved on Book-plate, 10s., or the Crest only, 5s. Your crest engraved on seals or rings, 7s.; on steel die, 6s. By T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver, to Her Majesty and the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, London, W.C.

WEDDING CARDS—For Lady and Gentlemen—fifty each. Fifty embossed enameled envelopes, with maiden name printed inside, 15s



BANQUET TO THE 9TH (QUEEN'S ROYAL) LANCERS, IN THE UPPER MARKET, EXETER.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. G. TOWNSEND.

ROLLER WATERING-MACHINE.

NEXT in importance to sweeping streets, roads, parks, &c., is certainly the process of watering them, and, for large towns especially, the improvements made in machines for either of these purposes must always be of interest. Every one is acquainted with the large, lumbering water-cart of old and modern times, as used in London, to disperse an indiscriminate shower over the macadamised and other roads; this cart had been improved upon by the adoption of a barrel, easily regulated, in the capital on the opposite side of the Channel, where, in the less frequented neighbourhoods, water is distributed to allay the dust by means of large cans dexterously handled by the neat employes of the Salubrité Publique. But French ingenuity has gone further into the subject, and has produced the machine represented in our Engraving, which is called the

"Arroseuse Roulante," or rolling watering-engine. This excellent contrivance, which is now becoming of general use in Paris, is the invention of Monsieur Pernollet (of the Rue Saint Maur, Paris), who patented it in England and France in May, 1858. The two Arroseuses shown in our Illustration are of the smallest size manufactured. As can be readily seen, they are admirably adapted for parks and public gardens, as they combine two very useful purposes, those of rolling the paths and watering them at the same time. The machine is simple in its construction: it consists of a mere barrel, like the ordinary garden roller, only it is closed at the sides to hold the water, which can be caused to flow at will. When the water is not required for laying the dust, its weight increases the effect of the rolling. These machines may be made of any size: for one or two men, or for a horse, to draw; those in our Sket h (which

represents a portion of the Bois de Boulogne) contain forty gallons, and cost 150 francs (£6) each. The Municipality of Paris had a great number of these watering machines in use during the very hot weather, and several have already been ordered for private establishments in England.

We very lately assisted at an experiment, which perfectly succeeded, of a larger machine of this kind, drawn by a horse, and containing 200 gallons, which is intended to be applied to the dispersion of liquid manure in fields. The continual motion of the liquid in the interior assures the equable mixture of the guano, or whatever other manure it may be thought well to employ. M. Pernollet, the inventor of the Arroseuse Roulante, has distinguished himself by the invention of several agricultural machines of great practical utility.



ROLLER WATERING MACHINE, IN USE IN PARIS.